MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 DECEMBER 1985

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi mid...ary communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio said an Iranian force that attempted to approach Iraqi positions in the central sector was forced to flee and an attempted air raid by two Iranian planes was thwarted by Iraqi air defenses. The communique also announced that Iraqi planes launched another raid on Khark Island, hit a "large maritime target" near the Iranian coast, and inflicted "massive losses" in further raids on Iranian ground positions. The communique claimed that "thousands" of Iranian troops were killed in the course of 791 combat missions by the Iraqi Air Force 7-11 December. Although IRNA reported that Iraqi planes raided the Iranian border town of Hoveyzeh 10 December, causing civilian casualties, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied the Iranian claim, asserting that the Iraqi raids were directed solely at military targets.

Jordanian-Syrian Talks

Jordan's King Hussayn received visiting Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, who conveyed greetings from President Hafiz al-Asad to Hussayn and the Jordanian people, Damascus radio reported. Talks between the two sides focused on the importance of Arab solidarity against "the Zionist enemy," the regional situation, and issues of common interest, the radio said. The first round of official talks between Al-Kasm and the Jordanian prime minister covered ways to reinforce bilateral cooperation in various fields, according to Amman television.

Israel-Egypt: Taba Talks

The head of the Israeli delegation expressed optimism after the first day of talks in Herzliyya, telling Jerusalem radio that progress was made on all issues. Before leaving Cairo for the talks, the head of the Egyptian delegation informed the Egyptian magazine *AKHIR SA'AH* that the two sides have agreed on some procedural details for an arbitration commission, MENA reported.

Lebanon

Following a meeting with Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Jumblatt, Amal Movement leader Nabih Berri announced that he and Jumblatt are "prepared to attend" cabinet meetings, Beirut radio reported, adding that Berri described the meetings as "vital to reviving the work" of the government. The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio carried a PSP statement asking members not to carry arms in compliance with the West Beirut security plan, and Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Amal Movement issued similar instructions to its gunmen in West Beirut and southern suburbs.

In a separate development, the two kidnapped doctors from the American University of Beirut Hospital were released 10 December, according to Beirut radio.

Polisario Congress

The 7-10 December Sixth Polisario Front Congress reiterated the front's willingness to negotiate with Morocco in an effort to implement the OAU and UN peace plan, APS reported. The agency also noted that the congress reelected Secretary General Mohammed Abdelaziz and the members of the Executive Committee.

OPEC

OPEC oil ministers revealed to Abu Dhabi's *AL-ITTIHAD* that the resolutions made at the Geneva meeting are meant to warn non-OPEC countries that a price war is "inevitable," according to WAKH.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PLO Representative on Ties with Egypt, Jordan, USSR

PM101331 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic
7 Dec 85 p 5

[Interview with PLO Permanent Representative in Cairo Al-Tayyib Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahim by Bahiyy al-Din Hasan; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the significance of your appointment as PLO permanent representative in Cairo?

Answer: There can be no doubt that brother Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo at the head of a Palestinian leadership delegation last month opened a new era of firm and solid relations between the PLO and Egypt. The PLO wants to strengthen these relations by all means and in all ways in the interest of the Palestinian people's cause and legitimate national rights.

Question: Does this step mean a restoration of official relations with Cairo?

Answer: The decision appointing me as PLO office director in Cairo was made while I was still PLO representative in the PRC, with which we have diplomatic relations at the highest level. That should be taken to mean that our ties with Egypt are firm and strong. We hope that in the near future Egypt will resume its natural leading role in the Arab world. That would improve inter-Arab relations. We could then implement certain formalities which in any event never truly reflect the essence of the strong relations already existing between us and the Egyptian president, people, and parties.

Question: According to some press reports the Central Council, during its meetings in Baghdad a few days ago, arrived at some formula to abrogate the Amman agreement and pave the way for the reunification of the various Palestinian factions.

Answer: We are committed to the 11 February agreement with the Jordanian Government and will continue to be committed to it. We will reject any attempt by any side to cross out or abandon that agreement. We hope that our brothers in the Jordanian Government will adhere to the agreement just as we have, particularly since Israel and Syria have been exerting pressure for abrogation of the agreement.

Question: PLO Executive Committee Member 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, who now lives in Jordan, has recently stated that a new Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation will soon leave for Britain with a more flexible attitude. What are the new elements in the PLO position?

Answer: I have not read such a statement and I have no information about a delegation going to London or a new flexible position. We just want Britain not to submit to U.S. pressure in the future and to meet with a joint delegation without making the preconditions it made the first time for meeting with the delegation. I believe that at present Britain cannot resist U.S. pressure in this connection.

Question: PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi announced a few days ago that the PLO leadership is seriously considering forming a government-in-exile. What are the new developments which have led to the revival of this idea?

Answer: In principle we are not against the formation of a provisional government-in-exile, but I believe that conditions are not yet ripe for such a step, and I believe that Qaddumi's statement was made in this context.

Question: Observers have shown interest in the meeting held in Baghdad between Yasir 'Arafat and Soviet Foreign Ministry Near Eastern Countries Department Director Vladimir Polyakov, because it was the first meeting between 'Arafat and a senior Soviet official in what has been repeatedly described as years of cool Palestinian-Soviet relations and because it lasted for 4 hours. Nothing was revealed to the press about the meeting. So what were the most important results of the meeting?

Answer: We can say that PLO-Soviet relations are now better than they have been for years. The plots of the United States and its agents in the Middle East will never undermine these relations. The 'Arafat-Polyakov talks in Baghdad can be considered a new turning point in Palestinian-Soviet relations. They confirmed, as have the statements made by Soviet officials since that meeting, that Moscow rejects all the nonsense raised here and there about the PLO, its role in the struggle, and its patriotic leadership. I can say that soon, perhaps very soon, there will be a development in these relations which will end all suspicions and frustrate all those who cast doubt.

DFLP Warns Against Recognition of Resolution 242

LD101807 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The political bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has stated that it has obtained information that some leading official quarters in the PLO are currently planning to announce their recognition of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and that this will take place during Yasir 'Arafat's forthcoming visit to Jordan.

An official DFLP spokesman in Damascus today warned of the consequences of such a step which would completely destroy the bases of national unity and would constitute a qualitative withdrawal from the commitment to Palestinian national rights.

Spokesman Reports Attack on IDF Base in West Bank

LD091742 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1650 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

A fighting group of our forces operating inside the occupied territory yesterday detonated highly explosive, remote-controlled devices in one of the military occupation bases in the northern West Bank. The explosion resulted in a huge fire at the base and in high casualties among the occupation soldiers. Despite the curfew which the occupation forces clamped on the area, our

fighters were able to withdraw safely to their bases. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

A Zionist military spokesman admitted this operation and said that eight Zionist soldiers were killed and seven others wounded in the operation. The spokesman pointed out that the five resulting from the explosion reached the barracks of the Zionist soldiers, something which proves the massive casualties sustained by enemy forces.

IDF Vehicle Attacked

JN1001758 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked with incendiary bombs a Zionist military vehicle in occupied Jerusalem yesterday. The vehicle was burned and a number of enemy soldiers received various wounds. A large number of enemy army soldiers rushed to the scene of operation, besieged it, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having a connection with the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat group managed to successfully withdraw from the scene of operation. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but said that only two of its soldiers were seriously wounded.

PLO Radio Details Southern Lebanon Operations

8 Dec Attacks

JN0861822 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1650 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese fighters yesterday attacked a joint center for Zionist occupation forces and agent militias in the Yatar hills in southern Lebanon using machineguns and rockets. The center was heavily damaged and a number of Zionist soldiers and agent elements were either killed or wounded.

Palestinian and Lebanese fighters yesterday ambushed a Zionist intelligence vehicle in the central sector. The vehicle was carrying a senior officer, an Army major, and three enemy soldiers. The fighters opened machinegun fire and hurled hand grenades at the vehicle, which led to its destruction and the killing or wounding of all occupants. The fighters also attacked another Zionist military position near Al-Hamra' bridge, using rockets and [word indistinct] medium missiles. The position received direct hits and many Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded. A number of Zionist military vehicles were damaged.

The enemy radio admitted these operations but did not refer to losses and casualties. It said that Zionist forces used heavy artillery to shell the villages of Kafr Rummun, Hamin al-Tahta, Hamin al-Fawqa, and the perimeter of Al-Nabatiyah, injuring a number of people and heavily damaging property and crops.

9 Dec Attacks

JN1001840 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The men of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces launched a katyusha rocket attack against a military position belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the hills of (Jabal Qafir) in southern Lebanon yesterday. The position sustained direct hits. No immediate information on agent militia losses was available because of the large-scale search operation conducted by the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias in the neighboring areas.

The men of the joint forces also used machineguns and rockets to attack three military positions belonging to the Zionist enemy's agent militias in the townships of Bint Jubayl, (Annan), and Safaray in southern Lebanon. These positions sustained heavy damage, a number of military vehicles were damaged, and a number of agent soldiers were either killed or wounded.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted these operations, but did not refer to injuries or to losses inflicted on the agent militias. It said that its forces and its agent militias opened artillery fire on the townships of Kafr Rummun, Kafr Tibnin, and (Habbat). Damage was caused to property and a number of citizens were wounded. The Zionist occupation forces also opened machinegun fire from their positions in (Tallat Hujbat) and the hills of Yatar on the villages of Yatar, (Kafra), and Hariq, particularly on roads and houses. Reports from southern Lebanon say that tension prevails in the area because the occupation forces are continuing to open machinegun fire. Zionist tanks were also seen in (Tallat Hujbat) last night.

Ministers Say OPEC Resolutions 'Warning' on Price War

GF101833 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Dec (WAKH) — Oil ministers from member-states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said OPEC's recent resolutions are aimed at warning non-OPEC countries that a price war is inevitable.

UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr. Mani Sa'id al-Utaybah told UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published in Abu Dhabi today that the organization can no longer continue defending petroleum prices while non-OPEC countries benefit from a policy based on the increase in their oil production at the expense of the organization's member countries.

The Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani warned in a similar statement that OPEC will feel obliged to produce 20 million barrels a day to offset other losses if oil prices are reduced.

According price deterioration can only be achieved by coordination among the organization's member countries, he said.

Meanwhile, Algerian Energy & Petrochemical Industries Minister Belkacem Nabi has asserted that OPEC is capable of defending its prices and at the same time ensuring a higher production quota in the world oil markets.

In an interview carried by the Arabic daily *AL-ITTIHAD* today, Nabi stressed the need for establishing cooperation between OPEC and non-OPEC producers to defend oil prices.

The Algerian minister stressed that OPEC's level of production should eventually serve in defending the organization's revenues, an apparent indication that Algeria has given conditional support to the idea of increasing OPEC's quota.

Nabi, who was reported to have refused to approve the conference's final communique, said his refusal was because the communique did not include the organization's commitment to previous decisions on prices and production structures.

He said he made his decision out of his keenness to serve the interests of OPEC because "I feel that without such commitment the organization will again plunge in a state of upheaval resulting from violation by the members whether of prices or quotas."

UAE Oil Minister Urges Defense of OPEC Interests

GF100852 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Dec (WAKH) — Dr. Mani' al-Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister, has warned that henceforth OPEC will not allow itself to be the [word indistinct] or the last producer in the international petroleum market and that it will defend its interests by all means available.

In an interview with UAE television broadcast from Abu Dhabi today, he said that 25 years after its establishment, OPEC has become sure of one important fact. Non-OPEC oil-producing countries will not [passage indistinct] from confronting the situation by defending OPEC's interests at any cost.

The UAE minister stated that OPEC's share of the oil market will gradually diminish if the situation continues as it is and if OPEC does not take any action against what is taking place until the summer of 1986, because this means that it will lose 900,000 barrels a day of its share to non-OPEC oil-producing countries. Moreover, its production ceiling will stand at just 15.1 million barrels. If this situation continues, OPEC's share in 1990 will be 13 million barrels. This drop will continue until its share disappears on the international petroleum market.

Referring to the latest OPEC resolution which provides for the formation of a special committee to set a new strategy for the organization, he said: The situation is now at a crossroads. It is no longer tolerable. Quick action has to be taken to defend OPEC's interests at any cost and by all available means — which are many.

QATAR

Nigerian Presidential Envoy Delivers Message

GF101641 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Doha, 10 Dec (WAKH) — Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, received a message for the Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani from Nigerian President General Ibrahim Babangida.

The message was delivered by Yusuf Maitama (Sule), private envoy for the Nigerian president, during a meeting with the Qatari minister in Doha today.

The Nigerian envoy's visit to Qatar is part of a tour of states to deliver similar messages to their leaders on the latest developments in Nigeria and on bilateral relations.

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Talal Criticizes U.S. Actions, Attitudes

PM101629 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Dec 85 p 4

[Interview with Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Su'ud by Claude Lorieux, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Right at the start, as if to play for time, Prince Talal of Saudi Arabia warned his interlocutor: "I have been described as a left-wing amir, or even a red amir...none of that is true." This desire not to be categorized does not alter this "oil prince's" constant concern to improve the lot of those who suffer.

Like many prominent Arabs, Prince Talal is worried about U.S. behaviour. "They make many mistakes in their foreign policy. They are unable to distinguish between friends and agents." "The United States has a superficial view of the Arab world; it is as different to the Arab world's interests and, ultimately, to its own interests," the Saudi king's brother added, all the more freely since he "admires the Western democracies" and thinks that the rest of the world should "benefit from the achievements of Western civilization."

Referring to the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between two Gulf states — Oman and then the United Arab Emirates — and the USSR, Prince Talal said he thinks it is a "mistake" for his country not to have an ambassador in Moscow. Soviet relations, he recalled, existed in the days of his father, 'Abd al-'Aziz, from 1926 to 1938, but the Soviet Union suspended them.

From relations between the two superpowers and the Arab world the conversation moved on logically to the identity between peoples who are divided and sometimes even enemies when a common language and religion, Islam, should unite them.

"The Riyadh summit (which was due to be held in November) did not take place because of the divisions in the Arab world," the prince admitted, while recalling the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement operation started after the Casablanca summit under Saudi auspices. Prince Talal even noted that "incredible things" are happening "in the Arab world," starting with the conflicting attitudes of the Libyan and Moroccan heads of state "united in an alliance, but one against Camp David whereas (he) other is prepared to see Shim'on Peres."

So, while accepting, on the Arabs' behalf, "some of the blame" for these divisions, Prince Talal also stressed that "the West has some responsibility," because it is "fighting Arab unity."

And he gave two examples:

— "Camp David was an attempt to establish an Israeli peace by the Israeli method," and the Israeli Army's withdrawal from the Sinai was not followed by the establishment of peace but by an increase in acts of war (annexation of the Golan Heights, invasion of Lebanon, raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, and so forth);

— Moreover U.S. support for Egypt, according to Prince Talal, is intended to maintain the Camp David agreements and also "safeguard the peace between Egypt and Israel." "We are not opposed to the peace settlement," he stressed, "we want a just peace."

Without questioning the sincerity of the initiatives taken by King Hussayn, President Mubarak, and Yasir 'Arafat, the Saudi king's brother was not optimistic: "I personally think that it will take a great deal of time to establish peace by arms or by negotiation. The time is not right for the establishment of peace."

The Iran-Iraq war, which is in its 5th year, is necessarily part of this rather gloomy picture. Prince Talal, who is always forthright, gave a blunt diagnosis of the origins of this double crisis:

— First: "The Iranian revolution's success is due to the corruption of the shah and the royal family. The shah deceived the people and disregarded the Iranian people's traditions and religious heritage."

— Second: "The war broke out because of the misleading information supplied to Iraq."

For 5 years, therefore, "the moderate Gulf countries have been trying to resist the effects of this war." Will they all succeed, because some are "fragile"? Only the future will tell.

Source Denies Departure of British Companies

GF101342 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1145 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Dec (SPA) — A responsible source in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has denied claims circulated by some Western newspapers, including the newspaper *JEUNE AFRIQUE* today and the *FINANCIAL TIMES* 2 days ago, that some major British companies operating in the Kingdom have terminated their operations due to the failure of the Saudi Government to meet its financial commitments to them and the reduction of manpower in the operations by the Kingdom.

The source stated that what some Western newspapers publish about this matter from time to time is fabricated and groundless. He added that the Saudi Government has not ordered the deportation or expulsion of any foreign company for the economic reasons referred to in these newspapers. He indicated that the construction movement continues perfectly in accordance with the development and construction plans of the Kingdom.

Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab Arrives in Riyadh 10 Dec

GF101227 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpt] General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, arrived in Riyadh this afternoon on a visit to the Kingdom.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz welcomed his excellency at King Khalid International Airport. He was also welcomed by His Royal Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; and His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general.

Somali Foreign Minister Leaves Saudi Arabia

GF101033 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Jeddah, 10 Dec (SPA) — Somali Foreign Minister Abdurah'man Jama Barre left Jeddah today after concluding a 4-day visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off by Salim Sunbul, director general of the Foreign Ministry branch and of protocol in the western region, and other officials.

Riyadh Says Iranian Position on War Unchanged

GF102016 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 Dec 85

["News analysis" by Hamzah Muhsin al-Sowaif]

[Text] The visit to the Kingdom by the Iranian foreign minister, His Excellency Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, which ended yesterday is part of the peace initiatives and efforts, in which the Kingdom and the GCC states play a prominent role, to end the Iraq-Iran war. Responding to an SPA correspondent's question, Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal confirmed this.

His highness described the discussion raised during the Saudi-Iranian negotiations on the possibility of finding a basis for a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran war as an issue of priority interest to the GCC member-states. This description emphasized the threat that continuation of the Iraq-Iran war poses to all of the region's states, considering its location and its negative influence on the basic causes of the Islamic nation. Thus the continuation of the war has become an issue of concern for all.

The Kingdom is eager to make progress toward acceptance of the principle of a peaceful solution. However, the Iranian position remains the same — no response to efforts to end the war with Iraq, even after the visit to the Kingdom by the Iranian foreign minister. The Saudi response was to call for peace and to tip the balance toward peace. This is called for by our true religion and is in accordance with the need to contain the threats of the war.

His highness the foreign minister lauded the importance of the Iraqi response to peace efforts. He noted the stable and clear position Iraq has adopted since the Islamic summit conference in Mecca and Iraq's willingness to accept a peaceful, just, solution. He expressed the hope that Iran would adopt a similar position to spare precious Muslim blood and to safeguard the interests of the two countries and the interests of the states in the region, in an efforts to fortify their security, safety, and stability.

In his statement and in a previous statement made on the day of the Iranian foreign minister's arrival in the Kingdom, the foreign minister intended to confirm the strategic goals aspired to by the Kingdom and the other GCC states with their initiatives and efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. As his highness stated, they are goals dictated by concerns for safeguarding the security, safety, and stability of the region.

The visit to the Kingdom by his excellency the Iranian foreign minister did not achieve a decisive, positive result, considering the expected Iranian position on peace efforts. This was revealed by his highness the foreign minister when he said: We really did not sense any development in the Iranian position that would imply a position more toward ending the Iraq-Iran war.

If that was the impression that resulted from the visit, then Iran must still take a position similar to Iraq's toward a peaceful solution, as stipulated by principles of religion, neighborliness, and joint responsibilities toward the security and stability of the region, and to maintain peace, neutrality, and nonalignment in this strategic part of the world.

Concerning the position of the GCC states, foremost being the Kingdom, they will continue to assume the responsibility of reconciling the conflict between the two sides and continue to work to tip the balance toward peace.

There are subjects which represent meeting points between Iran and the Kingdom, and the GCC states in general, such as the points of view and positions concerning the Palestinian cause and Afghanistan — fateful Islamic causes. The door of hope for the hoped-for progress in the Iranian position on the conflict with Iraq remains open to efforts to end this conflict by a peaceful solution.

UAE

President, Foreign Minister Receive Velayati

GF101124 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] State President His Excellency Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan received at Al-Mushrif Palace today Iranian Foreign Minister His Excellency 'Ali Akbar Velayati and the accompanying delegation who are currently visiting the country.

The audience was attended by His Excellency Shaykh Sayyid Sa'id Muhammad, chief of the president's court; His Excellency Shaykh Sayf ibn Muhammad, director of the Planning Department; His Excellency Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; His Excellency Khamis Matr al-Ramaythi, director of the president's office; and Mostafa Fattami Ha'eri, the Iranian ambassador to the state.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah conferred today with Iranian Foreign Minister His Excellency Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati who is currently visiting the country.

Delegation Departs

GF101535 Manama BAHRAIN in English 1645 GMT 10 Dec 95

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Dec (WAKH) — Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati left Abu Dhabi this evening ending a two-day visit to the UAE.

During his stay, the Iranian minister met with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan and State Minister for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah and discussed with them bilateral relations and wide range of international issues.

President Receives Message From USSR's Gorbachev

GF101432 Manama BAHRAIN in Arabic 1550 GMT 10 Dec 95

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Dec (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nahayyan received a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev dealing with bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

The message was delivered to his highness by Pigin Akopov, Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, during a meeting in Abu Dhabi today. The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent of Abu Dhabi and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, and Shaykh Sayyid ibn Muhammad, chief of the President's Court.

Soviet Envoy Praises Establishment of Ties

GF160936 Emirates KHALEEJ TIMES in English 10 Dec 95 p 3

[Text] Pigin N. Akopov, Soviet ambassador in Kuwait, now in Abu Dhabi on a visit, has praised the UAE for its decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

"This is not my first visit to the UAE, which I am always happy to visit," he told reporters yesterday at the Hilton Hotel where he is staying. "On behalf of my government and people, I wish the people of the UAE peace, prosperity, progress and security. This is the basic goal of the Soviet foreign policy throughout the world," he said.

After the announcement on November 15 of the agreement to establish ambassadorial-level relations between the UAE and the USSR, this is the first visit of Mr Akopov, who is accompanied by Dr Abdul Kaliyev, counsellor at the Soviet embassy in Kuwait. The ambassador met Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah yesterday and held talks on bilateral relations. Yousuf al-Kindi, director at the Foreign Ministry, was also present during the meeting.

Mr Akopov did not know who the first Soviet ambassador to the UAE would be and when he would arrive. Talks on all such matters were continuing, he said.

"There is nothing special about the timing of the establishment of ties with the UAE," he stressed. "We decided simply that it was time to have relations, which we know is in the best national interests of both."

He reiterated the "clear, emphatic and positive Soviet policy in the Middle East," saying Moscow wanted a just and comprehensive settlement, without which there would be no peace, security and stability in the region.

"We want withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied in 1967, restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and peace and security for all states in the region," Mr Akopov said.

"These are the points which the Soviet Union has been stressing at all world forums and which we also want incorporated in the international conference on Palestine, which is to be attended by all the parties involved — including the PLO, the USSR and the U.S.," he said.

The Soviet Union firmly stood by the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, he said.

He also called for an end to the Gulf war, saying Moscow had been for an immediate ceasefire ever since the war first started in 1980. The Soviet Union supported all mediations by different parties to end the war, the ambassador said.

Mr Akopov is due to return to Kuwait today.

YAR

YAR-PDRY Joint Ministerial Session Begins 10 Dec

GF101642 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Dec 95

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, this afternoon received his brother Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland.

They held a meeting attended by Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the organ of planning; Yahya Hasan al-'Arashi, minister of state for army affairs; and Mahmud 'Abdallah Yazid, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister for army affairs in the southern part of the homeland.

The meetings of the third session of the Joint Ministerial Committee of the two parts of the homeland chaired by brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas followed.

Deputy Premier Receives British Trade Official

GF101958 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the Standing Committee, this morning received Paul Channon, British secretary of state for trade and industry, who is currently visiting our country.

During the meeting they discussed relations between the two countries, the Middle East issue, and other issues of mutual concern. The meeting was attended by the UK ambassador in Sanaa.

Mubarak Receives ICO Secretary General

NC1009511 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0852 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 10 Dec (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning.

Mr Pirzada arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 4-day visit to Egypt, in response to an invitation from Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

'Successful' Talks Held

NC1011571 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1049 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada has stated that his talks with President Husni Mubarak were successful. He described President Mubarak as one of the most distinguished Islamic leaders, adding that he is a vigorous person who devotes all his powers to serving Arab and Islamic causes.

Mr Pirzada stated that during the meeting the various problems facing the Arab and Islamic countries were discussed. He said that President Mubarak had expressed his views on Middle East issues and the question of Jerusalem, as well as on Afghanistan and the drought and famine in Africa.

Mr Pirzada added: During the talks we discussed economic relations and cooperation among Islamic countries, political, cultural, and Islamic relations, and the topics to be considered at the 16th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference scheduled to be held next January.

Mr Pirzada said that President Mubarak had confirmed Egypt's readiness to play an effective role in the work of the organization and its Islamic institutions. He added that the president had explained his views on developments in Islamic matters, including the Palestinian issue, the Middle East, and other problems faced by Islamic states.

Mr Pirzada concluded his statement by saying: Egypt will play a role in the various activities undertaken by the organization. He expressed his pleasure at having had the opportunity to meet with President Mubarak.

MENA Reports Talks

NC1021551 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 10 Dec (MENA) — Official talks between Egypt and the ICO were held at the Foreign Ministry this evening. The Egyptian delegation was led by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the ICO team by its secretary general, Sharifuddin Pirzada.

The Egyptian delegation included Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Wafa' Hijazi, Ambassador Mahmud Abu al-Nasr, head of the Foreign Ministry's Organizations Department; Ambassador Wafiq Hasan, chief of the Economic Department; Ambassador 'Izz al-Din Sharaf, director of the Cultural Department; and Ambassador Muhammad al-Dhu'aybi, head of the minister's office. The ICO party was composed of the members of Pirzada's delegation.

The two groups conducted a comprehensive review of relations between Egypt and the ICO and the topics to be discussed at the conference of Islamic foreign ministers, which opens in Rabat on 3 January.

After the roughly 2-hour meeting, Pirzada pointed out that the conferees examined the agenda of the next ICO ministerial council meeting, which will be held in Morocco in January. He added: We heard Egypt's views on a number of subjects. He praised Egypt's role in the ICO, saying: Its role is tangible and known; Egypt contributed to the establishment of this Islamic body.

As for the Iraq-Iran war, the ICO secretary general said this issue is on the agenda of the ICO ministerial council meeting. He added that Gambian President Jawara will go to Jeddah on 12 December to chair a session of the Islamic Mediation Committee, which is trying to end the Gulf war. The committee will review its work at that time. He noted: As part of the ICO's interest in economic problems, a general meeting will be held in March under Turkish President Kenan Evren. Economic cooperation among the Islamic countries and the feasibility of an Islamic common market will be studied.

According to a responsible Egyptian source, the two delegations used the session to review a number of topics which will be discussed by the ICO Ministerial Council. These included the Middle East problem and the two parties' assessments of these problems. In this respect, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stressed that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement will be the cornerstone of any future solution, as it is an acceptable framework for Jordan and the Palestinians, and is fully supported by Egypt. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that an international conference would be the appropriate way of reaching a just and comprehensive solution with the participation of all parties, including the PLO.

The discussions also touched on the Iraq-Iran war. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid emphasized the importance of stopping this conflict, which has depleted the two countries' resources and cost a great many lives. He expressed his hope that the Islamic Mediation Committee will find a solution for this war. In addition, he voiced his hope that Iran will show some flexibility and respond to the desire of the Islamic and other countries to stop this conflict, particularly now that Iraq has expressed its willingness to do so.

The economic problems of the Islamic world and the importance of strengthened coordination among the Islamic countries in confronting these difficulties were discussed as well, as was drought in Africa. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid highlighted Egypt's interest in Africa's problems, and said that Egypt is ('extending') assistance and support to the afflicted ('countries').

Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi will receive Sharifuddin Pirzada tomorrow.

Pizzada on Israel, Afghanistan

NC1107501 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Dec (MENA) — ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada has stated that Egypt has a basic role in the ICO and is one of its main pillars. Egypt, he said, has contributed ideas and initiatives to the establishment of organizations, centers, and institutes. Egypt occupies a leading position and has a serious approach to the task it is undertaking.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-AKHBAR* newspaper, Pirzada asserted that the current efforts being made by the Arabs to reach peace with Israel could be a means of liberating Jerusalem. He said that there are cooperation and coordination in this respect between the Arabs and the Muslims in general.

On the ICO's role in trying to end the Iran-Iraq war, Pirzada said that the ICO's plan depends on the extent to which Iran and Iraq respond to its endeavors. We have indeed ascertained certain facts about both countries' positions which offer some hope for ending this war.

As for the Afghan problem, Pirzada said that this has been primarily an Islamic issue since the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in 1979. He said that Afghanistan's membership in the ICO has been suspended, because the ruling regime there is no longer an Islamic regime that belongs to us. The Afghan strugglers have represented the Afghan people in the ICO.

Pirzada affirmed the ICO's support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He noted that the ICO's interest in the Palestinian issue is within the framework of coordination with the Arabs and their adherence to the Fez summit resolutions and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed recently in Amman.

Badawi Cites Agreement on Taba Talks Procedures

NC1108401 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Dec (MENA) — Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister and leader of the Egyptian delegation to the Taba talks, has stated that Israel has rejected the Egyptian Government's request to compensate Israel for installations in Taba. He said that agreement has been reached with Israel, in the presence of the U.S. delegation, on the details of the procedures relating to the arbitration commission, the definition of the regulations to be applied, and the question to be posed to the commission which will arbitrate the dispute.

Badawi made this statement, which is published in today's issue of *AKHIR SA'AH* magazine, before his departure for Israel to resume the Taba talks which began in Cairo last week. The magazine said that during the last 5 hours of the Taba talks in Cairo, discussions focused on the legal procedures for the arbitration, the nationality of the arbitrators, the formation of the commission, and the venue and date of the commission.

Arbitration between Israel and Egypt by the International Court of Justice has been rejected by Israel because it has no relations or agreements with the court.

Prime Minister Receives Visiting UK Delegation

NC1015051 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 10 Dec (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East with the members of a visiting UK House of Commons delegation here today. After the session, Dr Lutfi said that the members of the delegation showed a complete understanding of Egypt's views on the Middle East problem and on ways to establish peace in the region. In addition, the prime minister pointed out that bilateral relations and means of strengthening them, particularly in the fields of economics and culture, were discussed as well. The meeting was also attended by UK Ambassador to Cairo Alan Bedford Urwick.

The delegation, which is led by Michael Mates and includes eight members of the Conservative and Labor Parties, arrived in Cairo on 8 December.

Iranian Agriculture Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC1022201 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2218 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 Dec (MENA) — Dento Bro-Kamon, Iranian minister of agriculture, water, and forests [title as received], arrived in Cairo tonight for a 1-week visit to Egypt. During his stay, he will meet with Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Industry Minister Engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab. He will also visit the research centers for agriculture and for cotton and sugar.

Foreign Ministry Statement Marks Human Rights Day

NC1018521 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] In a statement released by the Foreign Ministry today, Egypt has emphasized its belief in the principles and objectives of the International Human Rights Declaration. The statement, issued to mark the 37th anniversary of this declaration, also calls for the continued support for the document, which is the single most important achievement of modern civilization.

In its statement, the Foreign Ministry also stressed that increased international cooperation and effort are needed to safeguard man's dignity and basic rights and to enable all people everywhere to live in a world of justice and equality. This is particularly true with regard to the Palestinian people's right to return to their land and to decide their own future. It is also applicable to the South African and Namibian people who are suffering the most abominable forms of racial discrimination in the south of the continent.

Economic Expert Views Dependence on U.S. Aid

*PM06164*59 Cairo *UKTUBAR in Arabic*
1 Dec 85 pp 23-25

[Article by Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Qaysuni: "U.S. Economic Aid and Egypt"]

[Excerpts] When U.S. economic aid to Egypt began, the Cairo-Alexandria road was the first important project on which we agreed to financing. It was a sound economic project linking the two main cities in the country and, at the same time, contributing to strengthening friendly ties between Egypt and the United States without creating difficulties or sensitivities. If, for example, a disagreement arose between the two countries during the implementation of the project, it would be possible, without harming the economic situation or the political ties, to halt the project or to make Egypt complete its financing while extending the period of its completion, if necessary.

But with the development of Egyptian-U.S. relations and the rapid and great population growth in Egypt, Egypt came to need increasing quantities of grain imports. At the same time, thanks to scientific progress and advanced farming, U.S. grain production was increasing year after year, to the extent that in some years the U.S. Government was forced to store large quantities of it. Gradually, the economic aid developed, especially during President Kennedy's era, in a manner compatible with Egypt's needs and the U.S. surplus. The aid came to be basically founded on supplying grain and flour, and Egypt's dependence on it became great.

This is a major weakness in the Egyptian economy. The state's dependence on foreign aid to provide a substantial portion of the people's food is a great risk that must be taken with great caution. It is true that, if aid were to be discontinued, Egypt could manage and would instead purchase food supplies from Western Europe, Australia, or Canada, for example, and would pay for it from its reserves or from new loans. But such a development would require a change in priorities, the reduction or postponement of investment projects, and the restriction of supplies of some consumer goods. It would also require the review of food prices because the fact that we have been obtaining part of our food requirements through aid has enabled us to maintain prices at a lower level than in any other country. This factor has also contributed to very wasteful consumption.

In the mid-sixties the United States did in fact suddenly suspend the aid agreement and, as a result, we faced a severe shortage of grain stocks to the point that sometimes we had no more than a few days' consumption on hand. Thank God we were able to overcome that crisis, but we were forced to greatly reduce imports and postpone some investment projects. We used to meet daily as if in a military operations room to decide the quantity and type of commodities to be imported, the countries from which they were to be imported, the method of financing, and so forth.

On the other hand, Egypt's dependence on U.S. food aid continuously creates a great sensitivity in dealings between the two countries. It is in the nature of things that differences emerge between two countries and that such differences are resolved through diplomatic means and on the basis of mutual interests. But when differences emerge between a state supplying grain as aid and a state in dire need of it to feed the people, then the differences can develop rapidly, exacerbate, and widen. Inflammatory statements and articles will be published on both sides — one side talking about its virtue in giving aid, stating its quantities and importance, and the other side considering such talk as an insult and replying strongly and violently in defense of the country's pride and dignity.

The last time I had the honor of serving in the government, between 1976 and 1978, I tried to draw attention to the seriousness of the situation. Together with Finance Minister Dr Sulah Hamid and Economy Minister Dr Hamid al-Sayih, I submitted a proposal for a big reduction in subsidies for food and other commodities. Our aim in making this proposal was two-fold. On the one hand, we sought to reduce the consumption of commodities greatly dependent on foreign aid, which we were consuming to excess and a great part of which was sold on the black market, thus generating wealth for a class of parasites. On the other, we sought to curb inflation, which was rising annually as a result of the budget deficit caused by the subsidy and of the printing of increasing amounts of new money to finance that deficit, all of which was causing increasing pressure on the Egyptian economy and inconsistent increases in the prices of food and services.

The incidents that occurred in 1977 [mass demonstrations to protest increasing food prices] are known to all, and the day may come when I will discuss them in detail. In summary, the proposals were opposed and the political forces and the media did not support me, so I immediately submitted my resignation, but the president of the republic asked me to rescind the measures and stay in my post, which I did. But I did not despair of trying to convince the people of the gravity of the situation.

Eight years have gone by, the population has increased from 38 to 49 million, and our dire need to import grain and flour has increased to the extent that we have become one of the world's biggest importers.

The problem suddenly and seriously surfaced again when the Italian ship was hijacked near Alexandria and an Egyptian civilian plane was forced to land at a U.S. military base in Italy, as a reward for Egypt's having saved the ship and its passengers! This could prove a "blessing in disguise," however, because the train of events has heightened the people's awareness of the great dangers involved in dependence on foreign aid in importing vital foodstuffs. Numerous research studies and articles emerged about the need to find alternative solutions and revise the subsidy system we are applying — the open subsidy, the implicit subsidy, and the hidden subsidy — as well as the need to sell the commodities at a price close to their real cost so as to curb excess and waste.

Thank God that wisdom prevailed in dealing with this crisis in the end and it was possible to overcome it peacefully. But the danger still exists and could recur at any time, in which case we might not be able to overcome it. Therefore, we must search wisely and quietly for solutions instead of waiting for the threat of another disaster, before we rush to adopt solutions that may not be sound or appropriate.

1. The need to curb population growth

Whatever sound measures we take will be cancelled out by population growth, which also increases our need to import and our reliance on abroad. It also further weakens our ability to raise living standards in the country at the necessary speed in this age of great scientific and technological development.

I believe that seeking to curb the rapid and successive increase in population is our primary duty in dealing with the problem of our dependence on abroad in such an increasingly dangerous manner. Undoubtedly success in dealing with this problem requires a long time, persistent and great efforts, and constant advocation on the national level, but we must seek to deal with it with all the firmness, seriousness, and faith we can muster.

2. The need to review the subsidy system

I regret to repeat in 1985 what I said in 1977 and 1979, but we cannot conceivably go on subsidizing a vital commodity that we mainly import from abroad and sell it at prices below the prices current even in the poorest countries, where the per capita income is a mere fraction of ours.

What is said about food that we import can also be said about the oil that we export. Maintaining the domestic prices at such a low level leads to increasing local consumption and so deprives us of substantial revenue which we could use for importing some of our requirements. In other words, the subsidy as we apply it tends to increase our imports and our dependence on abroad on the one hand and decrease our ability to pay for our imports on the other. We complain that the deficit in our trade balance has reached record levels, totaling about $5 billion. This is a strange contradiction that cannot be accepted or continue to be applied.

I suggest that we gradually switch the U.S. aid from supplying grain and flour to supplying information, data, and modern technology, as China is doing. By so doing we can increase our agricultural and livestock production as well as industrial production an enter into new production fields that will enable us to expand exports substantially and to decrease imports, as well as to redress our trade balance and pay for our food imports out of our newly developed exports.

Jets Launch 113 Raids on Iranian Positions 11 Dec

JN1111454 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Dec (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes today carried out 113 raids on Iranian troop concentrations in the southern sector. In a statement to INA a short while ago, a military spokesman said that the raiding planes inflicted massive losses on Iranian forces and gun emplacements and then returned safely to base.

Iranian Claims of Residential Area Strikes Denied

JN1011947 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Dec (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims about Iraqi air strikes against residential areas in the Howeyzeh region.

In a statement to INA tonight, the spokesman said that the Iraqi raids were confined to Iranian military concentrations, affirming that these claims are totally unfounded and indicate the Iranian regime's impotence to meet its people's great desire to end the war.

Claims of Iran Offensive Denied

JN1010930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Dec (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman this evening denied that the Iranians had launched a limited or unlimited offensive. He refuted Tehran radio claims about a military operation against Iraqi positions in the central sector and said that an Iranian patrol of no more than 10 soldiers tried to approach the frontline, but were met with strong fire which forced them to abandon their weapons and flee in panic.

Communique Says 'Thousands' of Iranians Killed

JN1011740 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Communique No 2,048 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 December 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The road chosen by the glorious Iraqis is an example to be followed by world peoples in defending humanitarian principles and the cause of freedom and peace.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. We have often warned the despotic, criminal rulers of Iran against the folly of continuing the policy of war and aggression, but they did not bear this in mind. Therefore, our heroic fighters are carrying out the warning of the people and their leadership at every time and place. Our valiant eagles carried out the following missions:

a. Iraq's brave eagles of the air launched a new air raid on Khark Island installations at 1448 [1148 GMT] today, scoring direct and accurate hits and setting their targets on fire.

b. Our aircraft launched a successful air raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1410 today, hitting their target with their well-known accuracy and efficiency.

c. Squadrons of our Air Force continued to pursue the enemy remnants at their assembly points and positions, inflicting massive losses on enemy personnel and setting their equipment and hardware on fire in 153 combat missions.

After carrying out all these missions, our true, strong eagles returned to the homeland both safely and triumphantly, protected by God.

Thus, the number of our heroic Air Force combat missions since Thursday amounts to 791 missions, during which thousands of enemy troops were killed and Khark Island installations, as well as the (Ayo Khobi) and Hamid camps, several maritime targets, and large quantities of enemy equipment and weaponry were destroyed. This is only a small part of what is in store for the Tehran rulers if they insist on aggression. God bless the brave eagles of the air. Praised by God for His support.

2. The brave helicopter gunships' cavaliers launched daring assaults against enemy troop assembly points opposite our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Mayuan. They dealt them strong blows, scoring accurate hits on enemy concentrations, equipment, and hardware. Our cavaliers then returned safely to base, praised be God.

3. Using artillery and all types of other weapons, our fighters opened concentrated fire on enemy positions opposite our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah and achieved the following:

a. Killing five enemy troops.

b. Destroying one infantry position and killing its occupants.

c. Destroying one infantry position and setting it on fire.

d. Hitting one vehicle and destroying another. Fire was seen rising from the latter.

4. An enemy force tried to approach our positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our heroic fighters confronted it and forced it to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one infantry position was destroyed and one ammunition dump was set ablaze.

5. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector managed to score direct hits on the targets opposite them. They destroyed one excavator, one infantry position, and one (SBG-9) gun, killing its crew.

6. Two enemy planes this morning tried to penetrate our international border in the IV Army corps sector east of Mayuan. Our ground defenses intercepted them and forced them to flee without achieving their aims.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 10 Dec 1985

Finance Minister Denies Khark Oil Flowing

GF110752 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 9 Dec 85 p 6

[Tarouc Haddad report from Amman]

[Excerpts] Iraqi Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq has denied that Iranian oil exports from Khark Island continue to flow. In an exclusive statement to *AL-ANBA'* in Amman, he said that Iraqi planes were able to completely destroy most of the oil exportation platforms. He said there might be a floating platform or a platform that has been repaired, but these will be subject to raids within the continued operations against Khark Island.

Commenting on new Iraqi oil pipelines, Mr Tawfiq said: Oil has begun to flow through the Iraqi pipeline that passes through Saudi Arabia and via Yanbu. Also, a short while ago an agreement was signed to establish an additional pipeline by expanding the Turkish pipeline to increase its capacity by 50 percent. He said it is expected that the installation of this pipeline will be completed at the end of 1986 so that the upper production capacity of these pipelines will reach about 2 million barrels.

Defense Minister Interviewed on War With Iran

NC1105120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 10 Dec (MENA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayr-allah, the Iraqi defense minister, has emphasized that the military outcome of the Iraq-Iran war has already been determined. There be no element of surprise in any Iranian attack, he pointed out, because Iranian military movements are well monitored by the Iraqi Army. This was proven during recent major battles when it was possible to pinpoint both the direction and timing of the main attack.

In an interview to be published in Wednesday's edition of *AL-ANBAR*, the Iraqi defense minister said that Iran's Air Force had in fact ceased to exist a year ago. The Iranian Army has been destroyed and approximately 700,000 of its members have been killed. The men the Iraqi Army is now facing on the battlefield, he added, are different from those whom they confronted 3 years ago. The Iranian command is beginning to use members of the Revolutionary Guards as a substitute for regular Army personnel. It is forming the guards into armored brigades rather than have them use light weapons.

The Iraqi defense minister emphasized that his country will continue to strike Iran's Khark Island until it is completely paralyzed. Iraq will also hit any alternative which Iran chooses to use to export oil. In this regard, he pointed to the possibility that Iran might build an alternative port to that on Khark at the furthermost point of land opposite Bandar Abbas. Such ideas began to materialize after the quantity of oil exported from Khark Island dropped to 2 million barrels a day despite the fact that Khark Island has the capacity to handle 9 million barrels a day.

Gen Khayrallah confirmed that Syria and Libya are supplying Iran with weapons, including surface-to-surface missiles. These two countries are also facilitating arms contracts, particularly with parties which ban the sale of weapons to Iran. He affirmed that Iraq had destroyed a ship in the Gulf which was headed for Iran with a shipment of 150 tanks. Eighty percent of Iran's weapons are now made in the East. Some weapons seized by the Iraqi Army bear the markings of Syria and Libya.

Iran, he stated, continues to hit civilian targets and populated towns and villages in Iraq despite the Iraqi commitment not to strike at any civilian target except in retaliation.

In conclusion, the Iraqi defense minister underlined the strength of Egyptian-Iraqi relations. He said that Iraq has begun to establish a strong base for the manufacture of heavy and advanced weapons with the cooperation of Egypt.

PRC Foreign Minister, Delegation Arrive 10 Dec

JN1030003 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Dec (INA) — Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, state councillor, and foreign minister, arrived in Baghdad tonight on a visit to Iraq at the invitation of Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

During the visit that will last several days, the Chinese minister, accompanied by a delegation including senior Chinese Foreign Ministry officials, will hold talks on promoting bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation.

Jordan's Prince Hasan Arrives in Baghdad 10 Dec

JN1013553 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Jordanian Crown Prince His Highness Prince Hasan ibn Talal arrived in Baghdad at noon today on a visit to the country which comes at the invitation of RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim. Prince Hasan was received at the airport by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and RCC members Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Hasan 'Ali, trade minister; and the ministers.

The Jordanian crown prince is accompanied by an official delegation consisting of 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and education minister; Staff Major General Fawzi 'Ubaydat, commander of the Jordanian military college; and a number of officials.

The RCC vice chairman hosted a luncheon in honor of His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and his delegation. The banquet was attended by RCC members Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; Hasan 'Ali, trade minister; and 'Abd al-Qadir 'Izz al-Din, minister of education.

Conveys Hussein Message to Saddam

JN1013751 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] President Saddam Hussein received Jordanian Crown

Prince His Highness Prince Hasan ibn Talal this evening. His highness the prince conveyed to his excellency the president the greetings and wishes of his brother His Majesty King Hussayn ibn Talal. His highness also conveyed to the president an oral message from his brother His Majesty King Hussayn on the existing brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries, as well as on the current Arab situation.

The meeting was attended by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and the president's secretary. It was attended on the Jordanian side by 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Masali, deputy prime minister and minister of education, and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Ba'th Party Delegation Leaves for Hungary

JN1001134 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Dec (INA) — A Ba'th Party delegation under Sa'id Qasim Hammudi, director of the Ba'th Party National Command Foreign Relations Department, left for Budapest today on a visit to Hungary that will last several days. In a statement to INA, Hammudi said that during the visit he will sign a cooperation agreement between the Ba'th Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and will discuss relations of cooperation, developments in the region, and the Iraq-Iran war.

Reportage on Syria's Al-Kasm Visit, Meetings

Al-Kasm Arrives

JN1011151 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Amman — Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm arrived in Amman this afternoon on an official 2-day visit.

Dr al-Kasm was accorded an official reception at the airport. Prime Minister *Zayd al-Rifa'i* headed those who received him. The band played the Syrian and Jordanian national anthems after which the two prime ministers reviewed the guard of honor. Among those who also received Dr al-Kasm were the ministers, the acting dayen of the diplomatic corps, the mayor and governor of Amman, the director of the public security, the chief of staff, the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Damascus, the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman, and the Syrian Embassy staff in Amman.

Dr al-Kasm is accompanied on this visit by a delegation including Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbush, Foreign Minister Farug al-Shar', Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Muhammad al-'Imadi, and a number of senior officials and advisers.

Makes Arrival Statement

JN1011250 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Dr al-Kasm arrived in Amman at noon today on a 2-day official visit. In a statement to journalists on arrival, Dr al-Kasm said: We come from our country to your country. It is natural in the circumstances we are experiencing in our great Arab homeland and in Syria and Jordan in particular, to meet with the brothers in Jordan to discuss matters that might help us resist the Zionist and imperialist hostile onslaughts on our two fraternal countries. Therefore, we are full of hope that we can take great strides in this regard.

Dr al-Kasm added: We in Syria, like all our Arab brothers, sincerely believe that effective Arab solidarity against the nation's enemies is the means to enhance our Arab nation's prestige. The nation's enemies are the Zionists and imperialists.

Replying to a question on his evaluation of the Jordanian- Syrian relations, Dr al-Kasm said: We are two fraternal peoples. Relations between brothers cannot be evaluated.

Meets With Husayn, Al-Rifa'i

JN1011657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Amman — King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan received Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1300 today. Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i attended the meeting. During this meeting, Dr al-Kasm conveyed the greetings of President Hafiz al-Asad to King Husayn and to Jordan's fraternal people.

Talks revolved around the importance of effective Arab solidarity against the Zionist enemy and its schemes. Talks also revolved around the current situation in the region, as well as issues of concern to the two fraternal countries.

King Husayn asked Dr al-Kasm to convey his greetings and wishes to President Hafiz al-Asad and Syria's fraternal people.

The meeting was interrupted by a working luncheon hosted by King Husayn. It was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. It was also attended by Foreign Minister Farug al-Shar', Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbush, and Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi.

Others attending on the Jordanian side were Chief of the Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid, Minister of Economy and Supply Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, and Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces. Also attending were the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman and the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Damascus.

Dr al-Kasm and Al-Rifa'i had earlier held a meeting at the Prime Ministry in Amman. Talks dealt with various political issues as well as topics of mutual interests.

Official Talks Begin

JN1011825 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The first round of official talks between the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Syrian side led by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm was held at the Prime Ministry this evening. Both sides continued the talks which took place in Damascus in the middle of last month, talks aimed at reinforcing aspects of cooperation between both fraternal countries in various fields.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the royal court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; Hasan al-Kayid, minister of interior; Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister; Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade; the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Damascus; and a number of advisers.

The talks were attended on the Syrian side by Muhammad Ghabbush, minister of interior; Farug al-Shar', foreign minister; Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman; and a number of advisers.

Closed Meeting Held

JN1012135 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm held a 1-hour closed

meeting at the Prime Ministry this morning. During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries as well as developments in the current Arab situation.

Afterwards, the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Syrian side led by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm resumed their meetings at the Prime Ministry to continue the discussions which began yesterday.

A joint communique on the results of the talks between the fraternal countries will be issued this afternoon.

Al-Kasm Departs Amman

JN1111415 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm left Amman this afternoon following a 2-day official visit to Jordan. He was accorded an official sendoff at Amman airport. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i headed those who saw him off.

Joint Communique Issued

JN1111630 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1550 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Amman, 11 Dec (PETRA) -- A joint communique was issued this evening on the official visit Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm paid to Jordan and the talks he held with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. The following is the text of the communique:

At the invitation of Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; out of the desire of the two fraternal countries, Jordan and Syria, to continue the constructive fraternal dialogue, and from their belief in the need to provide further areas of cooperation and to entrench their fraternal relations on a solid and strong basis in a manner that bolsters the Arab front politically, economically, and militarily in order to confront hostile Israeli policy, Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, paid a visit to Jordan 10 and 11 December 1985.

His Majesty King Hussayn received Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, who conveyed to his majesty a message from His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. The two sides held several meetings that dealt with the situation in the region and relations between the two fraternal countries. The following participated in these meetings on the Jordanian side: Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of court; Hasan al-Rayyil, minister of the interior; Tahir al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs; and Dr Rajai al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade.

They were attended on the Syrian side by Muhammad Ghabbash, minister of the interior; Farouq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs; and Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade.

The two sides made a comprehensive assessment of various developments in the Palestine question and reviewed the situation in the region. They reaffirmed the need to bolster joint Arab action in various fields for the sake of achieving a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace based on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, headed by Jerusalem, and on the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights. They also stressed the need to abide by pan-Arab stands.

Proceeding from the two sides' conviction that the Palestine question is the Arab central issue, they reaffirmed their rejection of partial and separate solutions, as well as direct negotiations with Israel, and stressed their continued support for the Palestinian Arab people.

The two sides expressed their conviction that a just and comprehensive peace cannot be achieved except by holding an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations, to be attended by all parties concerned and with the participation of the Soviet Union, the United States, and the other permanent member-states of the Security Council.

Upon reviewing the situation in Lebanon, the two sides stressed the need to fully support Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, Arabism, and territorial integrity, as well as the need to support the valiant Lebanese national resistance in its confrontation of the Israeli occupation forces and their agents in southern Lebanon. They called for the Israeli forces' complete and immediate withdrawal from the rest of Lebanese territory without any conditions. They stressed the need to continue work to achieve national accord among all Lebanese factions in order to guarantee the unity of Lebanon -- land and people -- and to restore security, stability, and peace to it.

On the level of bilateral relations, the two sides expressed their satisfaction over the development of their cooperation and economic coordination relations and decided to continue promoting these relations on all levels for the welfare of the two fraternal peoples.

Issued in Amman on Wednesday, 11 December 1985

Jordan Reportedly Supplying Syria With Saudi Oil

JN1011930 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] It was learned from informed sources in Amman that Jordan supplied Syria with Saudi oil during the past 2 months at a time when Tehran stopped supplying Damascus with oil. It was said that one of the main topics Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm discussed during his visit to Tehran was the topic of oil.

Berri, Junblatt Ready To Attend Cabinet Meeting

NC102108 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] On the eve of the implementation of the West Beirut security plan, Nabih Berri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, received Walid Junblatt, minister of tourism and public works, at his house at 1900 this evening. The meeting was also attended by 'Aqil Hamiyyah, the Amal Movement official responsible for military affairs, and 'Isam 'Ayntrazi, the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] official responsible for military affairs in Beirut. Discussion at the meeting, which ended at 2010, dealt with current political and security conditions.

After the meeting, Minister Junblatt said: This visit comes within the framework of supervising the implementation of security measures. The two strike forces will be deployed in West Beirut tomorrow. We hope that any internal explosive factor will be uprooted through full cooperation between us and the Amal Movement.

Minister Berri stated: We have met on the eve of the implementation of the security plan and the deployment of legitimate forces, as represented by the special force and the Internal Security Forces.

This meeting was convened in order to undertake necessary consultations and to emphasize to the military police commanders, brothers Abu Sa'id and 'Aqil Hamiyyah, the need to adopt measures that will support the special force and the Internal Security Forces with all the power and influence available to the Amal Movement and the PSP.

When asked about the date of the cabinet [al-majlis al-wuzara'i] meeting, Minister Berri replied: Walid Junblatt and I have agreed that we are prepared to attend any cabinet meetings that Prime Minister Karami may call. This is especially true now that such meetings have become vital to reviving the work of the ministries and the government for the sake of the people's living and social conditions and in order to confront periodic ("amaliat-eral actions).

Amal Movement, PSP Move To Implement Agreement

PSP Cancels Gun Licenses

NC101041 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] issued the following statement today: In compliance with the security plan for West Beirut and to help control the general situation in the country, the PSP has cancelled all traffic passes, travel orders, and gun licenses in the Beirut area. It also asks its members not to carry arms or wear military uniforms as of tomorrow, 11 December 1985.

Amal Instructs Gunmen

NC101257 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The Amal Movement today instructed its gunmen in West Beirut and the southern suburb not to wear military uniforms or carry personal or other weapons, particularly between the southern suburb and West Beirut. Any violators will be held accountable.

Security Force Deployed

NC110907 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The legitimate security force deployed to its assigned positions at 0515, as though in sympathy with citizens who were anxious for a time to be agreed on. Joint patrols made up of security force and special force personnel have been instituted. The citizens welcomed the security force in the hope that the fighting, which has had an adverse effect on their lives and property, would not recur. Major General Mahmud Taysi Abu Durgham, Army chief of staff, spoke to SNA and stressed: Our mission is not directed against the citizens, but rather at preserving their security and assisting them. They should help us so that we may bring this generation from a life of fighting to one of stability. Maj Gen Abu Durgham supervised the preparations of the special force personnel, commanded by Captain Mahmud Qassar, at the force headquarters in Verdun early today. Maj Gen Abu Durgham then issued the necessary instructions.

At 0500, internal security force patrols led by Brigadier General Makhzum, Beirut police chief, joined the special force. Brig Gen Makhzum supervised the patrols' preparations in Al-Hilu barracks. At 0515, Maj Gen Abu Durgham and Brig Gen Makhzum gave the signal for the joint special force and internal security force patrols to begin deploying in various parts of West Beirut.

The joint Amal and Progressive Socialist Party military police force deployed last night in its assigned place in preparation for implementing the plan. This is in accordance with the amended Damascus agreement. Various final preparations for implementing the plan on official and party levels were completed yesterday. The military council, chaired by Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, convened and was informed that the plan would be implemented today. Defense Minister 'Usayran also chaired a coordination committee meeting yesterday evening. He called on citizens to cooperate with the security force, and invited them to contact it if there were any violations.

Amal-PSP Gunmen Clash

NC111113 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Members of the security force, equipped with 16 M-113 armored personnel carriers, have been deployed around the offices of Amal and Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] gunmen where the recent fighting took place. Patrols have been observed roaming the streets of Al-Zaydaniyah and the nearby areas for 2 hours. Permanent security stations were set up in Tallat

al-Rawsah, the Bank of Lebanon, the American University, and the Al-Sana'i' area.

Meanwhile, the security force removed a roadblock manned by PSP gunmen in Caracas. The roadblock had been set up at 0930 this morning. Some gunmen showed up at the sports stadium, Al-Mullah, and Al-Hamra' areas. At 1130, a dispute between Amal and PSP gunmen in Al-Rawshah area soon developed into fighting and a PSP member was wounded.

Kidnapped University Doctors Released 10 Dec

NC101932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Dr Joseph Sulaimah and Dr Munir Shammu'ah were handed over to Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, at the home of scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah at 2000 today. A delegation from the American University's medical staff and a number of prominent party and political figures were also present.

Phalangist News Agency Reportedly Splits in Two

NC102025 Clandestine Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Conflicts in East Beirut continue to escalate politically, militarily, and in the media realm. Gunmen from both the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces have been on alert in Al-Hazmiyah since this morning. Four people were wounded in clashes between the two sides last night. Residents of this area watch in alarm as gunmen increase their presence and take positions on top of some buildings.

Following the example of the *AL-'AMAL* newspaper, which now appears as two papers, the Phalangist News Agency split into two agencies yesterday, one speaking for the party and the other for the Lebanese Forces.

Talks on Taba Dispute Begin in Herzliyya

TA1012004 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Dec 95

[Text] The talks between Israel and Egypt resumed in Herzliyya today on formulating a proposal for arbitration or conciliation on the Taba issue. U.S. observers are also participating in the talks. Our correspondent Ehud Ya'ari says progress has been made in formulating a proposal for a bill on arbitration, but that the Egyptians are still opposed to a process of conciliation. The talks are taking place at the Dunayyel Hotel in Herzliyya and issues are being discussed in two work teams. One of the teams deals with seeking agreement on arbitration or conciliation while the other deals with bilateral issues, including the searches for the Israeli *Dakar* submarine [lost off Alexandria in 1968, with 69 men aboard]. Our correspondent says it is clear to the sides that at the end of the talks it will be the Inner Cabinet which will have to decide whether or not to adopt the proposals emerging now regarding the process of debating the Taba issue.

[Begin recording] [Ya'ari] Will you, at the end of the week, be able to come to the Inner Cabinet with a request for a decision?

[Avraham Tamir] We are not approaching the Inner Cabinet with a request. When the prime minister convenes the Inner Cabinet we will bring to it data on the three levels we are dealing with here. These data will help it make a decision as to how to solve the problem. The Inner Cabinet will know in greater depth the elements contained in each option available to it. In other words, we will save time from the point of view of checking and clarifying the elements involved. We will save time for the Inner Cabinet which will have to decide on the desirable option.

[Ya'ari] Ambassador Sasson, is there any progress on the report regarding the Ra's al-Barqa' incident?

[Sasson] I hope it will be given to us soon. [end recording]

Tamir Says Progress Achieved

TA1011100 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1120 GMT 10 Dec 95

[Text] The head of the Israeli delegation to the talks with Egypt in Herzliyya, Avraham Tamir, has said there has been progress and that he expects further progress during the days of deliberations. A short time ago the first session, in which the delegation leaders took part, adjourned. This afternoon the talks will continue in two working committees, one will deal with the issue of arbitration over Taba, and the other with general relations between Israel and Egypt.

Mubarak Ready for 'Conciliation'

TA1109932 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Dec 95 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Agiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has informed Prime Minister Shim'on Peres that he is willing to try conciliation talks on Taba, including talks on joint management, before the issue is transferred to arbitration. A message regarding the change in Mubarak's position was conveyed last weekend by a personage who visited him and traveled on to Israel. According to this message, Egypt is willing to try informal conciliation attempts for 30 days, and if this does not succeed the conflict will be transferred to arbitration.

Mubarak also expressed willingness to hold a summit meeting with the prime minister. According to him, this is the best way to strengthen bilateral relations. He said the only obstacle to improving relations is the Taba affair, because Israel has withdrawn its forces from Lebanon and is showing flexibility in its treatment of the inhabitants of the territories. Mubarak again expressed his regret over the Ra's al-Barqa' murder and expressed concern over the possibility that the trial of the police officer suspected of the murder will be passed to a civilian court, where he will claim his act was revenge for the raid in Tunisia.

Tamir Comments Further

TA1011634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 10 Dec 95

[Text] The Israeli and Egyptian delegations to the Taba talks today held meetings in which they discussed, among other things, substantive issues involved in the dispute between the two countries. The head of the Israeli delegation, Avraham Tamir, said that some progress was made in the talks this afternoon. Our correspondent Ramon Ja'bar is near the Herzliyya Dunayyel Hotel where the talks are being held.

[Ja'bar] The two delegations, Israeli and Egyptian, met this afternoon for a discussion of substantive issues. The two parties need to define the disputed matters and give them a proper name. During this second round of talks the Israeli and Egyptian representatives to the talks split into two groups to discuss two issues. The first group dealt with the Taba issue, its two aspects of conciliation or arbitration, while the second group dealt with issues concerning bilateral relations.

The head of the Egyptian delegation to the talks, Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, refused to be interviewed today, but told us that the talks are serious and thorough.

The head of the Israeli delegation, Avraham Tamir, this evening cited progress only in words.

[Begin recording] [Tamir] We have an issue to discuss, as you know. Well then, progress can be made over 2 days, between the beginning and the end of a discussion on a subject, but it is impossible to say where we stand at every other moment.

[Ja'bar] Has progress been made on the issue of arbitration or conciliation, in particular?

[Tamir] We are making progress on all issues by talking.

[Ja'bar] Mr Tamir, at noon we heard you express yourself in an optimistic manner, while now you sound a little bit pessimistic.

[Tamir] No, no, on the contrary, I am more optimistic. [end recording]

[As'har] Let us also note that the talks between the two sides, Israel and Egypt, will resume tomorrow morning.

U.S. Delegation Investigating Pollard Case Arrives

TA111457 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Less than an hour ago the delegation from the United States that is to investigate the Pollard affair arrived in Israel. This has been reported by our correspondent Dan Eshel. The delegation is headed by the legal adviser to the State Department in Washington, Abraham Sofaer. The delegation will hold a meeting tomorrow with the Israelis involved in the espionage affair.

Team Tempered by Arens Visit

TA111915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Report by political correspondent Shimon Schiffer — live in the studio]

[Text] The U.S. team investigating the Pollard affair will arrive in Jerusalem this evening and stay at the Hilton Hotel. However, the questioning of those involved in the affair will be held at another hotel in Tel Aviv and will begin as early as tomorrow morning. The team is headed by the U.S. State Department's legal adviser, Judge Abraham Sofaer. The Israeli team is headed by the Foreign Ministry's deputy director general, Hanan Bar-On, who will attend all the meetings.

It should be noted at this point that we have learned from political sources that Minister Moshe Arens, who was on a secret visit to the United States last week, was very successful in arranging the visit of the U.S. team in terms of the questions it will ask and the limits of the game it will be witnessing in the next few days. As a political source described it: Minister Moshe Arens succeeded in his horse-trading with Secretary Shultz and in arranging the visit. It should be noted that the reason for Minister Arens' secret visit was the extensive activity of Abraham Sofaer and members of the FBI who decided to use their visit here to conduct a more general, across-the-board investigation. This will not be allowed and Israel's security interests will be guaranteed. The men involved in the affair will appear before the U.S. team with their attorneys who will protect their interests.

Moda'i Postpones U.S. Visit, Meeting With Shultz

TA100825 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
10 Dec 85 p 5

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has postponed his scheduled visit to Washington during which he was supposed to confer with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and other administration officials. The postponement is due to delays in the implementation of state budget cuts.

The Moda'i-Shultz meeting had been planned to bring Israeli-U.S. relations back to a "business as usual" situation in the wake of the Pollard affair. However, last Thursday the finance minister informed the prime minister that as long as the goal of cutting $600 million from the budget is not achieved, he would stay home.

The finance minister also decided not to attend the annual conference of United Jewish Appeal activists in Geneva. The government will be represented in the conference by Energy Minister Moshe Shahal.

Qaytaz Cancels U.S. Trip

TA101110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Minister of Labor and Social Welfare Moshe Qaytaz canceled his planned trip to the United States although the Cabinet had approved it. This is due to public criticism of ministers' trips. Minister Qaytaz had planned to sign memorandums of understanding in the United States and to meet with the secretary of labor in Washington.

Our correspondent Aryé Salman reports that this is the fourth time Minister Qaytaz has canceled trips abroad.

Further Coverage on France's Dumas Visit, Meetings

Meets With Arab Notables

TA101912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas met with a group of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza notables this afternoon. They raised with him their demand for self-determination and asked for French aid. Dumas made it clear to them that no change has occurred in France's attitude toward the PLO. Our correspondent Aryé Gus reports.

[Begin recording] Five notables from the territories represented the Palestinians in the meeting with the French external relations minister in the French Consulate in west Jerusalem: Rashad al-Shawwa from Gaza; Ilyas Frayj, Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah, and Hatim Abu Shanab, representing Bethlehem, Hebron, and Nablus; and Hanna Siniwrah representing Jerusalem. The format of such meetings is already known. The Palestinians asked the French minister to act for recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination as well as for economic aid, and aid from the EEC as well.

Most of the meeting revolved around political questions and day-to-day problems in the territories. At the end of the meeting the French minister said: There is no difference between the political positions of the PLO members I met in Tunis and those of the notables from the territories. At most, Roland Dumas added, there is a difference in emphasis. The people from the

territories place the emphasis on the situation in their location, in the territories. I noticed in them a sincere desire to achieve peace and freedom, Dumas said.

The French external relations minister made it clear that the French position has remained unchanged: The Palestinian problem is one of the aspects of the Middle East problem; France views the PLO as a fighting organization which represents the decisive majority of the Palestinians.

The members of the Palestinian delegation asked Dumas for clarifications to the remarks quoted in his name to the effect that the PLO does not, as it were, represent all Palestinians. We asked for clarifications, Dr Hatim Abu Ghazalah said, and Dumas made it clear that that was a slip of the tongue, that France adheres to its known positions. [end recording]

Comments on Visit

T 410/1208 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The French minister of external relations has confirmed that President Mitterrand discussed the exit of Jews from the Soviet Union and the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel with Polish leader Jaruzelski. Minister Roland Dumas was speaking at a news conference in Jerusalem summing up his visit to Israel. He refused to disclose any details about the meeting between Mitterrand and Jaruzelski, saying this is a delicate matter. He added that France had promised Israel its full support in maintaining the scope of its agricultural exports after Spain and Portugal join the EEC.

Dumas also emphasized that France would continue to maintain a dialogue with all the parties involved in the conflict in the Middle East, including Palestinian representatives.

Paper Interviews New Nablus Mayor Al-Masri

JN1009000 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
10 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Text] Amman — *Zafir* al-Masri, the newly-appointed mayor of Nablus in occupied West Bank, said on Monday that the Israeli endorsement of his appointment as mayor had nothing to do with Israel's offer of "self-government for Palestinians."

"This has nothing to do with self-government," Mr. al-Masri told the *JORDAN TIMES*. "We are taking over the municipality (from Israeli officers) to provide better services to the people in accordance with the Jordanian municipal law." Mr. al-Masri stressed that the Jordanian municipal law, which is still in force in the occupied West Bank, "does not provide political authority to municipal councils and mayors."

He said "the moment Israel makes an attempt to attach political authority to municipal councils by amending the (Jordanian) law, we will not be a party to this." Mr. al-Masri explained that people in Nablus who are in favour of regaining control over municipalities "are justifying this step as a means to improving the standard of services for Palestinians."

Mr. al-Masri, who was deputy mayor of Nablus before Israel's suspension of municipal councils in the occupied West Bank in 1980, said the step to appoint him as mayor was not coordinated with Jordan.

He explained that the step was "meant to fall within the general framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee which tolerated a solution short of elections and receives people's backing in the aim of reducing the suffering of people."

Mr. al-Masri, who is also president of the Nablus Chamber of Commerce, said the chamber and other institutions in Nablus were pushing for such a take-over of the municipality for the past three-and-a half years. "This time," he said, "Israel responded positively."

Mr. al-Masri attributed the Israeli decision to appoint him to the "need to improve the political atmosphere and to make a good gesture to Arab countries." He also said that Egypt and the U.S. have also been urging Israel to improve the living conditions of Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories.

"We understand that this is the first step in the direction of normalising the status of municipalities that are subject to Israeli take-over," he said.

Mr. al-Masri was one of the 12 West Bank leaders who were briefed last week by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy on the outcome of his talks with leaders in the region. He quoted Mr. Murphy as saying that "this time, we have better possibilities for peaceful negotiations than anytime in the past." Mr. al-Masri quoted the U.S. special envoy as saying that "most parties concerned have agreed to having an international umbrella for a Middle East peace conference."

In reference to the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. al-Masri quoted Mr. Murphy as saying: "We are hopeful that the PLO will make a decision to accept (U.N. Resolutions) 242 and 338 which would open the door for the PLO to join peace negotiations."

In reply to a question, Mr. al-Masri said: "In the absence of any other workable process or the ability to force a solution on the Israelis, I don't see why we shouldn't accept 242 and 338, with whatever conditions necessary." Mr. al-Masri said the main priority for people in the West Bank was "to get freedom and the termination of Israeli occupation."

Responding to a question on the issue of Palestinian representation in peace talks, Mr. al-Masri said: "We consider ourselves as part of the Palestinian people represented by the legitimate leadership of the PLO. And the majority favours the joint Jordanian-Palestinian approach to solve our problem."

Mr. al-Masri welcomed the rapprochement between Jordan and Syria and described the two countries' closer relations as a very positive contribution to the peace process.

Mr al-Masri is a graduate of the American University of Beirut.

Jewish Agency Official Denies New Settlement Plans

TA101423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The head of the Jewish Agency Settlements Department, Naomi Zvili, has said that his department will not plan even one more settlement in Judaea and Samaria. This was said in reaction to the report broadcast by the Voice of Israel this morning, that his colleague, the cochairman of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, Matityahu Drobles, had submitted to the Cabinet a list of six more settlements that he wants to establish there.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren points out that, according to the coalition agreement, the government is scheduled to establish six settlements each year.

Shi'ites Demonstrate in Support of Lahd, ASL

TA101554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Hundreds of Shi'ite residents from villages in the security zone in southern Lebanon demonstrated near the border fence in support of General Antoine Lahd and his army, the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the demonstration was held after Shi'ite clergymen delivered sermons condemning the ASL which, as they described it, is a Christian army.

ALGERIA

Niger, Rwanda Presidents Stop Over in Algiers

LD101329 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Summary from poor reception] Niger President Seyni Kountche made a stopover in Algiers late this morning. He was met at the airport by Foreign Minister Dr Taleb Ibrahimi.

The president of Rwanda, Major General Habyarimana, also made a technical stopover at Ghardaia. He is to take part in the Franco-African conference, which opens in Paris on 11 December.

Briefs

Departing Tunisian, Spanish Envoys — President Chadli Bendjedid today received the ambassador of Spain to Algiers, who was making a farewell visit at the end of his mission to Algeria. The head of state also received the ambassador of Tunisia, who is also ending his mission to our country. [Text] *[Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 Dec 85 LD]*

Bulgarian Education Cooperation — This afternoon at the headquarters of the Ministry of Higher Education a protocol on the Algerian-Bulgarian talks on higher education was signed. On the occasion [name indistinct] said he was satisfied to be signing a document that strengthens bilateral cooperation and highlights the scientific aspects of th... cooperation. Maleev, the president of the Bulgarian Academy of Medicine and first deputy minister of Public Health, said that the busy program of his visit had allowed him to observe the degree of development in the higher education training sector, as well as the equipment in use. [Text] *[Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 Dec 85 LD]*

LIBYA

Jallud Meets With Education Officials 8 Dec

LD091058 Tripoli JANA in English 0952 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi al-Awal 26, Dec. 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud met yesterday the People's Committee and the secretaries of educational congresses in Al-Fatah University at the recommendations of the first assembly of the teaching staff's committee in the framework of clarifying the philosophy of student university and having the members of the teaching staff with their students joining the academic research centres as an advance first step in the road of raising the academic standard of the graduates and also to promote further both the academic research and higher studies.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Leaves for Saudi Arabia 10 Dec

JN101100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1033 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Dec (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab left for Saudi Arabia this morning on a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. During the visit, he will hold talks on relations between the two fraternal peoples.

Prime Minister Leaves for France, Italy

JN101102 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1032 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Dec (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah left for France and Italy this morning on a 7-day visit. The visit is within the framework of promoting Sudan's relations with these countries. He will attend the French-African summit in Paris and Sudanese Day in France, which will be celebrated by the Arab-French group.

Chief of Staff on Situation in Kurmuk

JN101433 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Dec (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, Transitional Military Council member and chief of staff, has announced that the Armed Forces are ready to retaliate against any new sabotage attempt that may take place in the Kurmuk area. Lt Gen Khalil asserted that the situation there is reassuring and under control despite some concentrations of Colonel John Garang's forces in the area. The chief of staff also asserted that the situation in the Equatoria Region is stable and reassuring.

Commander on Destruction of Garang Base

JN101835 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1746 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Juba/Sudan, 10 Dec (SUNA) — The military commander for the Equatoria Region has congratulated the region's forces in general and the Al-Burkan [Volcano] group of the Kapoeta forces, which destroyed the outlaw camp in (Khawr Likori), 19 km north of Kapoeta in the Equatoria Region.

The outlaws of the John Garang forces used the camp as a base to escalate their military operations against government forces and civilian targets by using hit and run tactics and by attacking the city. In the last 2 days of November, the outlaws attacked Kapoeta, killing three citizens and wounding one.

The Al-Burkan group of the Kapoeta forces carried out an intensive attack on the camp last Friday, killing about 400 people and seizing a great quantity of military equipment.

Fadl Denies Reports on Armed Forces Practices

LN1010954 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Dec (SUNA) — General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, vice chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has denied that the Armed Forces carried out wrongful practices against innocent citizens in the Quardud area, which was attacked by Colonel John Garang's forces. Gen Taj al-Din was answering a question by SUNA about reports that the People's Armed Forces arrested innocent [word indistinct] under the pretext that they were affiliated with the outlaws and brutally tortured them, killing 15 citizens.

His excellency asserted that these accusations are unfounded. He said that Armed Forces personnel in Quardud are the sons of that area and that nobody would believe that they would kill their parents and families. He said that the Armed Forces, who are chasing outlaws there, can distinguish between outlaws and area citizens without any difficulty.

SPLM Reports Garrison Commander's Desertion

AU1010619 Paris AFP in English 1555 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, Dec 10 (AFP) — The commander of a garrison in southern Sudan deserted to rebels with three other officers during a battle between the two sides last week, a spokesman for the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) said here today.

The spokesman indicated that in the SPLM's view the battle Friday at Kurmuk in the Blue Nile Province was a victory, opening up the way for the war to be extended into the north of the country.

He named the deserting commander of the Kurmuk garrison as Colonel Abu El Ajima Adam, and said he came across to the rebels with his deputy and two other officers.

The Khartoum daily *AS-SAHAFA* said Sunday that 400 rebels had been killed in fighting in Blue Nile Province and said the whole of the area was under government control.

The previous day, however, Sudanese Defence Minister General Osman Abdallah Mohamed admitted that the government troops were under increasing pressure as rebel leader John Garang tried to extend his operations into the Kordofan and Darfu regions northwest and southwest of Khartoum.

The 18,000 inhabitants of Kurmuk and the surrounding area were evacuated in anticipation of new rebel attacks.

Blue Nile Force 'On Call' as Peace Detachment

E 406,2358 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Dec 85

[From "Special Radio SPLA Commentary" entitled, "Why the SPLA Is in Southern Blue Nile"]

[Excerpts] As you may have just heard over our news broadcast, the official spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] Political Military High Command has confirmed the SPLA's presence in the area of southern Blue Nile. With regard to these developments it is to be noted that the Transitional Military Council [TMC] has been unnecessarily fostering an atmosphere of tension and alarm in the area, triggering off a mass exodus of citizens from their homes, especially the reported evacuation of Kurmuk [180 miles southeast of Khartoum on Ethiopian border] by some 18,000 townspeople. These citizens have been made to believe that the SPLA force in southern Blue Nile is there to conduct operations against government forces, and that consequently it would be unsafe for the civilian population to remain in the area. To allay these unfounded fears, the SPLA feels it is its duty to stress the reasons for its presence in the Ingessana area at this moment and at the same time wishes to assure Sudanese citizens that its force that is now in southern Blue Nile does not have any hostile intentions.

The presence of an SPLA force in southern Blue Nile has a dual purpose. First, the SPLA forces in southern Blue Nile went there in response to an invitation to the area that has been extended to the SPLA High Command on behalf of the Southern Blue Nile Organization by the secretary general, 1st Lieutenant (Malek Agar), who is now with SPLA forces in southern Blue Nile with other members of the southern Blue Nile organization who have joined the SPLA.

It is worth mentioning that the Southern Blue Nile Organization was formed in 1990, following eviction of the people of Ingessana from their lands by private, local and international mechanized agricultural schemes. Since then, the Southern Blue Nile Organization decided to opt for armed struggle and was able to purchase 300 small arms, including two M-42 machine guns and one RPG-2, from Sudan's organized forces. When the SPLA emerged, asserting the rights of all backward areas and, indeed, the rights of all the Sudanese masses, it became both logical and necessary that the Southern Blue Nile Organization join the SPLA, as said many times by 1st Lt (Malek Agar Nyoor) in his appeal. It goes without saying that the SPLA is happy to have been able to respond positively to the invitation by the Southern Blue Nile Organization asking (?us) to go to Ingessana, since this is a step that contributes to bringing justice to the Ingessana people and the laying of foundations for true unity of the Sudanese people. 1st Lt (Malek Agar) has been entrusted by his organization with the task of coming to the SPLA and subsequently bringing the SPLA to Ingessana. Now 1st Lt (Malek) has successfully accomplished this task, and has accordingly appealed to the Ingessana people to join him in the SPLA, as earlier planned.

The second reason SPLA forces are in southern Blue Nile is for this force to be on call as a peace detachment. It is to be recalled that in his 4 November 1985 [as heard] letter to the national alliance, the SPLA rejected the suggestion to have an SPLA delegation in Khartoum for exploring the possibility and agenda for national dialogue. This suggestion was based on SPLA's experience with the bad faith of the TMC.

The TMC repeatedly announced over Radio Omdurman that it has agreed to this formula of security guarantees for the SPLA. The SPLA detachment that is now in southern Blue Nile constitutes this military detachment that is ready to go to Khartoum if the authorities in Khartoum are ready and serious about real peace. The force will not attack Sudan Army garrisons in the area and will fight only in self-defense. Furthermore, it will take all necessary defensive measures while in the area.

Citizens of Kurmuk who are reported to have fled the town should therefore return, since they have nothing to fear from the SPLA. Although the SPLA forces are still near Kurmuk, they have not attacked, nor have they displayed any intention to do so. What happened was that the local commandant merely panicked. At one point SPLA forces camped only 50 meters away [words indistinct]. The SPLA could have wiped out this force in a minute of fighting. However, they did not attack because they are not in Ingessana to fight.

The importance of the two missions, that is the response of the SPLA to the invitation by the Southern Blue Nile Organization and SPLA's present peace initiative by sending a military detachment for peace in the direction of Khartoum, is given added weight by the fact that the SPLA forces in southern Blue Nile are commanded by the deputy commander in chief of the SPLA and deputy chairman of the SPLM Provisional Executive Committee, Lt Col Carbino Kwanyin Bol, and 1st Lt Malek (Agar) as political officer in the area.

In the connection of Lt Col Carbino's presence in southern Blue Nile, we wish to stress that the TMC is being grossly misled by the childish reports of some hungry politicians like (Aru Bucker) who recently narrated nonsensical stories about the deputy commander in chief of the SPLA and deputy chairman of SPLM Provisional Executive Committee, Lt Col Carbino Kwanyin Bol, and other members of the movement, including Joseph (Oduwok), Martin (Majok), and Victor (Obio), etc.

The TMC's intransigence is apparently founded on an assumed SPLA weakness, that in turn is based on the reports of shady figures like (Aru Bucker). However, the peculiar features of the lies these individuals keep on spinning is that they disprove themselves the very moment they are fabricated.

Court Continues Falasha Case Proceedings 10 Dec

LN1010607 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1440 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Dec (SUNA) — Hashim 'Uthman, former foreign minister during ousted President Ja'far Numayri's era, was the 20th witness for the prosecution during the session held today by the court in charge of the case of transporting Falasha Jews.

The former minister disclosed that he first knew about the transportation of Falasha Jews from a report broadcast by the BBC at the beginning of January 1985. The report included details on the Moses Operation and a statement issued by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry accusing Sudan of transporting 10,000 Falashas via Khartoum Airport directly to Israel in exchange for a monetary sum, but not denied by the statement.

The witness added that his personal conviction ruled out Sudanese involvement in such an operation because the operation was a huge one. He added that he also ruled out direct dealings with Israel under the existing circumstances at that time. This made the former foreign minister think the matter was a mere continuation of the Ethiopian campaign against Sudan and an attempt to create trouble between Sudan and other Arab countries.

The former foreign minister explained in detail how the Sudanese Foreign Ministry issued a statement denying the transportation of Falashas via Khartoum Airport and the role of the first defendant 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib in that affair. The witness said that the [first] defendant contacted him by telephone and asked him to issue the statement of denial. He added that the defendant gave him some information to include in the statement. He said that the defendant sent the information to [Security Colonel Musa Isma'il. The information revealed that Ethiopia was the party that transported the Falashas and that the price it received was arms, which it sent to southern Sudan to beef up rebellion movements there. The information also asserted that despite its claims of severing relations with Israel, Ethiopia had in fact strong ties with Israel. The prosecution presented the [Foreign Ministry's] statement to the court as Prosecution Document No 44.

The former foreign minister pointed out that he discounted the propaganda campaign during that period because he was convinced of the soundness of the information he received from the first defendant in his capacity during that time as vice president and chief of the state security organ, and because he himself was carrying out his duties as foreign minister.

Regarding his information about the second operation of transportation, the so-called Sahir, the 20th witness said that he was surprised to hear reports that Sudan was continuing to transport Falashas. He said he was at the Arab League Council meeting in Tunis in March 1984 when a journalist asked him about the soundness of these reports.

The witness also testified that the Libyan Jamahiriyah led the opposition during the Tunis meeting, made a complaint against Sudan despite all mediation efforts to cancel the complaint, and that its delegate explained that Libya's adamant stand in this regard was because of Sudan's provocation to the anti-Israeli Arab stand by allowing the transportation to continue in the Sahir operation.

The witness also disclosed that the Saudi Arabian delegate played an important role in containing the problem and managed to persuade the other Arab countries to refer the matter to the Arab League secretary general in order to adopt what he deemed necessary.

The witness denied that the former president had contacted him in order to counter the new media campaign that followed the transportation operation, indicating that the former president did not comment on the report submitted to him on the Arab League Council meetings in Tunis in March 1984 and that he disclosed

to make an official comment until April 1985. The prosecution presented the former minister's report on the Tunis conference as Prosecution Document No 45.

The witness also testified that he began to suspect the truth about what was said about the operation in Washington, where he read what was published about it in the news media. He added that he listened to several analyses about the operation. These included precise details, whose authenticity was verified. He also noted in these analyses that the former president was praised for his courage in undertaking this action although it might embarrass him before the Arabs and the world, as they claimed.

The former foreign minister, during his testimony, spoke about Sudan's principled stand since independence against Israel, which is considered an expansionist, colonialist military entity aimed against the Arab nation's destiny.

The witness also spoke about the Camp David accords and Sudan's official stand on them in light of the studies prepared by a joint committee from the Foreign Ministry, the foreign affairs committee of the dissolved People's Assembly, and the foreign relations committee of the dissolved Sudanese Socialist Union. The witness revealed the role of Al-Rashid al-Tahir, former foreign minister of the defunct regime, in preventing the former president from showing immediate support for the Camp David accords, pointing out that a memorandum in this regard was submitted to him [as] that he managed to persuade the former president to refer the matter to the aforementioned committee instead of adopting a blind supportive position for Egypt.

Regarding the former president's rejection of the opinion presented by the joint committee on this matter [the Camp David accords] the witness explained that the former president behaved in accordance with the 1974 Constitution, considering that all [world indistinct] are for the consultative institutions and that he has the right to take or leave their recommendations.

Proceeding from this standpoint, the witness said that he was surprised at the ambiguous statement issued by the presidential office. The statement supported the Camp David accords. Thus, the witness said, the former president tackled the matter with a view to the relationship with Egypt.

The court, which will continue its proceedings tomorrow, also listened to Mahmud Idris Mukhtar, the 19th witness for the prosecution and head of the information and research department of *AL-SAHAFAH* newspaper, on some of the documents presented by the prosecution committee.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Congress Reelects Abdelaziz, Other Leaders

LD110002 Algiers APS in French 1200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Liberated Territories, 10 Dec (APS) — The Sixth Congress of the Polisario Front, which began in the liberated territories of the SDAR on Saturday, ended during the night of Monday to Tuesday with the reelection of Mr Mohammed Abdelaziz to the post of secretary general of the Polisario Front.

The sixth congress also reelected the members of the Executive Committee of the front, the supreme body of the Polisario Front, comprised of seven members, including the secretary general and president of the Republic, Mr Abdelaziz.

In addition, the congress elected the Political Bureau of the Polisario Front which henceforth numbers 27 members instead of the previous 25. Few changes are to be noted as far as the composition of the Political Bureau is concerned. There are five new members, notably the secretaries general of the mass organizations.

The Sixth Congress of the Polisario Front also adopted an important program of political action in the military, political, and socioeconomic fields.

Apart from a general policy resolution, the congress issued a certain number of appeals to the Moroccan people and to certain Western and Arab countries asking them to stop supporting, arming, and financing Morocco as this permits the latter to continue its policy of aggression and occupation in the Western Sahara.

The congress, however, reiterated the readiness of the Polisario Front to begin negotiations with Morocco with a view to implementing the peace plan of the OAU and the United Nations, outlined in Resolution 40/50, for a just and lasting political solution to the conflict in the Western Sahara.

Leader's Speech Cited

LD110104 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The Sixth Congress of the Polisario Front has kept the leadership team in their present posts, and reelected Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz as secretary general of the front.

In his report the secretary general of the front, Mr Abdelaziz, stated that the SDAR is increasingly being supported by public opinion of countries whose leaders unfortunately still have not [words indistinct] the principles they express, alluding particularly to France and Spain.

However, many countries have recognized the justice of the Saharan cause. Sixty-three now have relations with the SDAR. Among the other achievements of the last 3 years are the admission of the SDAR to the OAU and the adoption by the continental organization and the United Nations of resolutions requesting direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front.

On this level the sixth congress reiterated the front's willingness to begin [word indistinct] negotiations for a ("peaceful), just, and lasting solution to the problem, but the well-known intransigence of the Rabat regime does not present any prospect for this. This is why the sixth congress paid particular attention to military strategy. President Abdelaziz' report makes provision for an increased mobilization of its capacities to drive the Moroccan invader out of Saharan territory. To this end the Saharan Army is continuing its modernization by strengthening military

training [words redacted], and allowing them to [word redacted] modern combat methods.

Aid to Morocco Criticized

HK1106122 Hong Kong AFP in English
0432 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Algiers, Dec 11 (AFP) — Western Sahara's Polisario Front nationalist guerrillas Tuesday denounced "continuing massive financial and military aid" by France and Spain, which it said was encouraging Morocco to escalate its war to control the desert territory it has occupied since 1975.

The attack was made at the close of a three-day Polisario congress held in "liberated territory," according to the Algerian news agency.

The congress reelected Mohamed Abdelaziz as the movement's secretary-general and pledged to step up the armed struggle against Morocco, the agency added.

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Unit Destroys Enemy Tank, Kills Dergue Troops

E.6101.800 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Barka — An EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] engineering unit recently destroyed one tank and six enemy military vehicles on the Tesenie-Barentu Road. The tank and one of the military vehicles were destroyed on the road between Haykota and Barentu on 5 December. Eleven Dergue soldiers who were in the vehicles were killed, and nine were wounded.

KENYA

President: Uganda Peace Agreement To Be Signed 13 Dec

E.6101.928 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi announced this evening that the Uganda peace agreement will be signed on Friday, 13 December, at 1000 [0700 GMT]. President Moi, who is also chairman of the Uganda peace talks, said he had communicated this information to the Ugandan head of state, General Tito Okello, and the leader of the National Resistance Army through the movement's representative.

UGANDA

Okello Reaffirms Determination To Hold Elections

E.6101.615 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has appealed to the top academic institutions to play their role in bringing peace to the country. Gen Okello Lutwa was meeting staff and student representatives of Makerere University at the International Conference Center in Kampala today. Gen Okello outlined the circumstances that led to the 1971 and the 1985 coups which removed Obote from power. He said that they were due to his divide-and-rule policy, where he wanted to create factions among Ugandans. The chairman pointed out that although military coups are not good, since they often lead to destruction of life and property, the 27 July coup was made, as Obote had tried to create factions in the Army so as not to hold the scheduled elections, which would mean Obote remaining in power. Gen Okello gave the assurance that he was only building an interim government and was determined to hold free and fair elections.

On the expansion of the university to Kyambogo and Nakawa campuses, he said that the services provided could not meet the required standards as they could not accommodate both the students already there and those from Makerere. He said this was due to lack of proper planning by Obote and was only meant to confuse people in the same way as he created confusion in the Muslim community.

The chairman blamed Museveni for perpetuating Uganda's problems, saying that fighting elsewhere, like in South Africa and Namibia, could be justified as having a just cause, whereas Museveni was fighting a war with no purpose. ("Him), he said, was only to divide Ugandans.

The deputy vice-chancellor, Professor (Ginyera Pinchwa), thanked the government for what it has done since assuming power. He commended the mature and fatherly attitude of the chairman of the Military Council during the peace talks. He disclosed that special provisions were to be made for the students who were not able to report on time to remain on the campus, where they would receive special lectures to catch up with those who have already been at the campus. He said those who could not make it this term would be considered for next year.

"Fierce Battles" Noted Between Rebels, Government

E.6101.619 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Kampala, 9 Dec (SUNA) — Reports from southwest Uganda say that fierce battles are currently taking place between government forces and the forces of the NRA [National Resistance Army] led by Yoweri Museveni near Masaka town. Reliable sources here say that the Ugandan forces have destroyed NRA positions in the zone of the Kazinga River Bridge and that costly battles are continuing in the area between Masaka and Lukaya, which lies 25 miles to the northeast. It should be stated that no details have been received about the losses suffered by the two sides.

Meanwhile the newspaper *MUNNO* published here today reported that the day before yesterday NRA forces attacked government positions in Mutugo area, south of Kampala and Wakiso, north of Kampala. The paper added that large numbers of the citizens fled the two areas after the battles. The paper also said that some people were killed by government forces in Nsangi area.

CAMEROON

Joint Meeting With Equatorial Guinea Ends

AB091808 Dakar PANA in French 1428 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Yaounde, 9 Dec (CAMNEWS/PANA) — There is no border conflict between Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon, said the final communique issued in Yaounde on Monday at the end of the meeting of the sixth Equatorial Guinea-Cameroon Joint Commission meeting.

Bilateral cooperation between the two countries and in various fields such as posts and telecommunications, agriculture, university education, transportation, and health is on a sound footing and must be strengthened, the text added.

In addition, the communique stated that experts of both countries expressed satisfaction with trade, business, the organization of fairs and exhibitions, exchange of information, and legal arrangements between Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon. On cultural cooperation, the Equatorial Guinean delegation expressed the desire to have its cadres trained at the University of Yaounde, and in the colleges of higher education of Cameroon, which in turn expressed its readiness to receive Equatorial Guinean students. In the field of transportation, the communique continued, Cameroon will be a shareholder in the new Equatorial Guinean air transport company, train some of its cadres, and give logistical support to the new company. In the agricultural field, Equatorial Guinea solicited Cameroonian aid for the establishment of the map on soil formation for the continental part of the Equatorial Guinean territory.

Finally, the Cameroonian delegation informed the Equatorial Guinean delegation of the border region development program, while the Equatorial Guinean delegation suggested an arrangement with Cameroon to contact international health organizations such as OCEAC [Organization for Coordination to Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa] and the World Health Organization for an intensive struggle against endemic diseases.

The next joint commission meeting will be held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, in 1987, the communique noted.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Kolingba Leaves for France-Africa Summit in Paris

AB091256 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpt] His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, the president and head of state and of government, who is leading a high-level delegation, today flew to Paris to participate in a summit of the heads of state of Africa and France.

CHAD

Habre Cites Libyan Reinforcement in North

AB092208 Paris AFP in French 1952 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, 9 Dec (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre Monday expressed concern about recent reinforcement of Libyan forces in northern Chad and said this movement could be a prelude to military preparations in the region. Mr Habre, however, told AFP that he is still ready for dialogue with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the condition that the meeting takes place "on neutral ground" between two heads of state. He again rejected any idea of sending an African buffer force to Chad which, according to him, would not make any sense.

Concerning the France-Africa summit of 11, 12, and 13 December, which he will attend, the Chadian president said it is an appropriate forum to inform the participants of developments in the situation "in our country and its worrisome nature." "Libyan forces have always reinforced their presence substantially in northern Chad, but during the last few weeks we have felt a rather abnormal movement, and we have noticed reinforcements not only in men but especially in material."

Answering a question on the mediation on Chad undertaken by King Hassan II of Morocco, who signed a treaty of union in August 1984 with Libya, President Habre felt that the Moroccan king could effect a change in the problem. Concerning the possible membership of Chad in the Oujda Treaty concluded by Rabat and Tripoli, he believed that it was a "suggestion" that should be studied more carefully. "I think there are more urgent problems between us and Libya," he stressed.

Habre Says Libreville Negotiations To Resume

AB092209 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The president of the Republic received journalists of Radio France International [RFI] and the British Agency REUTER today. He talked about Al-Qadhdhafi's arrogant determination to remain in Chad. A few hours before the Paris summit, the president of the Republic said that Libyan planes are flying over Chadian territory. Libya is strengthening its war arsenal in the north of the country for his occupation troops. The head of state told RFI and REUTER journalists that he does not reject the idea of dialogue with Libya to resolve the differences between them. Obviously, in view of the enemy's blind determination to interfere in the internal affairs of Chad, such negotiations are not likely to be successful. The president of the Republic once more rejected the idea of a buffer force, which he said would make the division of the country official. He said he would inform his colleagues during the summit about the true situation in the country.

On the Libreville general negotiations, which will unite all the various opposition movements and the government of the Third Republic, the president of the Republic said that the Libreville meeting had been suspended because of the Paris meeting, that is, the France-Africa summit. The Libreville negotiations will be

resumed. Meanwhile, a lot of progress has been made, the head of state added.

Habre Denies Existence of Secret Agreement With France

AB101215 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
0630 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The Chadian problem has resurfaced. Twenty-four hours before the opening of the summit conference of the heads of state of France and Africa, Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] has announced a secret agreement between Hissein Habre and Francois Mitterrand. The information was immediately denied by the Chadian head of state.

Foreign Minister Returns From Libreville

AB092110 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Gonaro Lawan, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, returned to Ndjamena this morning from Libreville. He will not have the time to unpack his bags since he has to head for Paris to join the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre. The Chadian foreign minister will be attending the 12th France-Africa heads of state summit, which begins next Wednesday.

Commentary Views Al-Qadhdhafi's Visit to Senegal

AB071941 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The great noise made about the Libyan leader's visit to Senegal amounted to nothing. This is the conclusion that one must make today after all the noise that was made on this visit made by the colonel of Tripoli to meet the Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who is also the current OAU chairman.

This was empty noise, but the well-informed Chadian expected it. What else could he expect, being very familiar with Al-Qadhdhafi and his moves to destabilize Africa? We can draw three important lessons from this great fuss. These are the three traditional characteristics of the colonel of Tripoli: arrogance, boorishness, and provocation.

Arrogance is the usual attitude adopted by this inconsistent and unpredictable man. While we were expecting him to make amends and acknowledge the fact that the Libyan presence in Chad constitutes the main obstacle to any suitable solution to the conflict between Chad and Libya, C. Kemel al-Qadhdhafi was claiming that he was ready to send his troops into the region already occupied by Libya. The foolishness of the madman from Tripoli can be clearly seen by this decision. To send his own troops as mediators in a region where Chadian national forces and Libyan troops are fighting — that is to be judge and accused at the same time — is pure madness, and one has to be Al-Qadhdhafi to come up with such a strange solution. But by proposing this solution, Al-Qadhdhafi is trying to impede all peaceful solutions to the Chadian conflict. In fact, the Libyan leader wants to hinder anymove that might bring about a peaceful and suitable solution to the Chadian conflict. A continued conflict on the country will thus contribute to maintaining the Libyan presence in Chad. The answer from the Chadian Government to such an arrogant attitude has been clear: a categorical no from President Hissein Habre to Al-Qadhdhafi's boasting. President Habre rejected this solution during his press conference in Geneva.

Al-Qadhdhafi's declaration is also boorish and insulting to the chairman of the OAU — that is the Senegalese head of state, President Abdou Diouf — who was of good faith and sincerely though that Al-Qadhdhafi could — and this against the advice of several people who know the man — be an acceptable interlocutor. He was greatly disappointed because by proposing his own troops as mediators, the hot-headed leader of Tripoli has insulted the OAU chairman. According to Al-Qadhdhafi, an African does not deserve any respect even if he is the chairman of an organization such as the OAU. In his opinion, his presence in Chad, reinforcement of his arsenal, and the continued exploitation of Chad's riches are essential to fulfill his ambition and quench his thirst for power.

Therefore, the fact that there was no final communique issued after his visit to Dakar clearly shows the feelings of the Senegalese head of state who had said before Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to this country that the Chadian conflict could not be solved without France's mediation. He could not have been clearer on such an important issue such as Chadian-Libyan relations.

RWANDA

President Leaves for Paris Summit 9 December

EA091651 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1115 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Summary] President Juvenal Habyarimana left Kigali for Paris today to attend the second French-African summit scheduled for 11-13 December. He is accompanied by the Rwandan minister of foreign affairs.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Arrives in Paris for France-Africa Summit

AB091439 Kinshasa AZAP in French
1300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Dec (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic, arrived in Paris on Monday morning to take part in the 12th France-Africa summit conference from 11 to 13 December. He was received at the Paris Orly airport by Mr Jean Le Garrec, secretary of state for public service. According to AFP, President Mobutu was the third African personality to arrive in the French capital after Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon and Gabonese President Omar Bongo.

BENIN

Kerekou Statement on Eve of French-Africa Summit

AB1014/36 Paroakou Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, this morning left Cotonou for Paris to take part in the 12th France-Africa summit conference. In a statement before his departure, President Kerekou defined the framework of this summit. This conference, he said, has an informal character. This means that it never had a precise agenda that was known in advance. This specific character of the conference will enable the heads of state to freely exchange views in a friendly, frank, and sincere atmosphere on burning African and international political and economic issues. In the political field, the conference will examine the dramatic situation prevailing in Namibia and South Africa. It will also examine the Chadian problem which, according to President Kerekou, falls within the competence of the OAU.

In the economic field, the harmful effects of the prolonged world economic crisis, added to the disastrous consequences of drought, desert encroachment, and other natural calamities, have disrupted all the development plans of our countries and thus seriously compromise the improvement of the living standard of our peoples, continued President Kerekou.

This conference will also afford our great comrade in arms an opportunity to hold discussions with his peers.

BURKINA FASO

Further Reportage on Libyan Leader's Visit

Sankara, Al-Qadhdhafi Toasts

AB1008/20 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0830 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is visiting our country. Last night was marked by a banquet the comrade chairman president of Burkina Faso held for our illustrious guest and the important delegation which accompanied him on his trip. Present at this banquet were comrade members of the National Council for the Revolution, the revolutionary government, and the diplomatic corps. Interspersed throughout this very successful banquet was music, notably by the Petit Chanteur aux Poings Levés, the Dawn of the Revolution, [band name indistinct] from Bobo Dioulasso, orchestras, and a troupe from Warba. During the banquet, toasts were offered.

Comrade Thomas Sankara, who was the first to address his guest, expressed the joy of all Burkinabe people on this memorable day at receiving a friend because, he said, the Libyan and Burkinabe revolutions are two revolutions that converge and continue to move together. He also stressed the gratitude of the Burkinabe people for all the efforts that have been made on our behalf. This is why, he added, we are in solidarity with the Libyans in their struggle and we are convinced that tomorrow, Libya will again be on our side. Here is Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara:

[Begin recording] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is neither a stranger nor an unknown person to the Burkinabe revolution. In fact, this is the third time that he is treading on the soil of this country. Visits follow each other but the circumstances are different. You have come to this country on two prior occasions. On two occasions you have already met our people. This is your third visit to our country but your first visit to its revolution. And I consider it a source of pride — one must admit — to be able to salute this revolution. The Burkinabe people are grateful to Libya for all the efforts made. The Burkinabes are in solidarity with the Libyans in their struggle, and the Burkinabes are convinced that once again you will be at their side tomorrow. You have already said, we know, that all that belongs to Libya belongs to Burkina Faso; the arms of Libya are the arms of Burkina Faso; the wealth of Libya is the wealth of Burkina Faso; the successes of Libya will be the successes of Burkina Faso.

We must with each passing day give more concrete proof of this. It is necessary for us to demonstrate each day that our ties are bonds of a revolutionary nature, freed from all kinds of calculations. We must also demonstrate that what we are consolidating is being done in the service of all the peoples and that we in particular want this for the oppressed people of Africa. Col al-Qadhdhafi, it is on behalf of all the comrades and militants of the people's democratic revolution that I would like to tell you what we feel on this day of festivity and joy which has given us another opportunity to welcome you to Ouagadougou. And I would, on behalf of the Burkinabe people, like to express their deep gratitude and militant friendship to you. I would, through you, like to acknowledge the merits of the Libyan revolution and I would, through you, like to salute all the combatants of 1 September. [end recording]

In conclusion, the comrade president of Burkina Faso decorated his guest with the Gold Star of the Order of Nassari. Presenting this medal to him, Comrade Capt Thomas Sankara declared that he was presenting the medal on behalf of the Burkinabe people and on behalf of the people's democratic revolution. Moreover, he expressed the hope that the colonel will wear this medal everywhere he is for it is a shield that will protect him from all the attacks of his enemies. Finally, he concluded by expressing the wish that this medal will constantly remind our guest of this common struggle of ours and that through him every Libyan will be aware of the fact that Libya is in solidarity with all oppressed peoples and that Libya must struggle on the side of all peoples in a concrete and victorious manner.

of blank.] Speaking next, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed gratitude to Comrade Thomas Sankara for the laudatory words toward the Libyan people. The Burkinabe youth and people through the welcome accorded him proved the unity of our two states. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi went on to explain: In spite of the geographical distance between us, we are not far apart because the distance between the two revolutions cannot be measured in kilometers. In his address, Col al-Qadhdhafi laid special emphasis on the mobilization of the youth and the need for us to step up the struggle against apartheid and Zionism for the total liberation of South Africa and Namibia.

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording in Arabic fading into French translation] My dear revolutionary brother, dear friends of Bur-

Anna Faso: I would like to express my gratitude to you for the laudatory words you have just spoken about the Libyan revolution, the Libyan people — male and female Libyans. The Burkinabe people and youth have thus proved the unity of our feelings and the unity of our future. This shows that we are not far apart in terms of revolution in spite of the geographical distance lying between Burkina Faso and the Jamahiriyah. Our two peoples must all realize that revolutionaries are in the same trenches and the distance between revolutionaries is not measured in kilometers. When the colonialists do not understand this, they are taken in most of the time by their calculations. I would like to (?confirm) that we are here in Burkina Faso with you and that in Libya, you are with us.

This visit made it possible to acquaint myself with extremely important realities. The youths of Senegal, Mali, Ghana, and now Burkina Faso have expressed very important realities to me: I am discovering a new revolutionary African generation. The shouts which African youth let out today make Africa's enemies shake. What we are doing here and what we do in other revolutionary African countries is in response to the aspirations of the new revolutionary African generation; the reactionaries in Africa are working against the legitimate aspirations of the new rising forces of Africa and those who act against the will of youth are rowing backwards and will eventually capsize.

After the fall of the agents of imperialism in Africa, we will stand face to face with the imperialists and the racists themselves, and beginning in 1986, we are going to step up our action, and escalate our fight against the racist regime in South Africa. In this confrontation, we will count on the new revolutionary generations that I discovered during this tour. We will endeavor to spur and mobilize Africa in an all-out fight against the apartheid and racist regime in the south of the continent. The price every African state will have to pay is to support the struggle against the apartheid regime and to give assistance to all the Frontline States. We categorically reject any lull or dilly-dallying in dealing with the apartheid regime in South Africa. The only meeting between us and the racists will take place only on the battlefield. I also hope Africa will be given back to Africans and that the racists will take their dirty hands off our African Continent. We must face this problem by imposing sanctions against the West European countries which assist and support the apartheid regime in South Africa.

The (?frustration) of the cause of Namibian independence results only in convincing us of the need for armed struggle to free that country. We must not forget that the apartheid regime in South Africa relies on, and finds complementary support in, the Zionist regime occupying Palestine. Africa cannot achieve progress while there is this racist regime [word indistinct] in its southern part. It is [word indistinct] element in Africa and it must absolutely be uprooted. Similarly, the Arab nation cannot (?be free) and enjoy security while there is a Zionist camp in its midst (?with) nuclear capabilities. It is also a poisoned dagger in the heart of the Arab nation. It must absolutely be pulled out. This is (?why) we must unite in the struggle of Africa and the Arab nation against our common enemies. [end recording]

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi concluded with an appeal for struggle against cultural alienation and for the creation of a common African body in the economic and financial fields because Africa, he said, will not remain forever a farm for neocolonialists to come looting from it at any moment. He expressed satisfaction over the courageous struggle which Comrade Thomas Sankara has been waging in the service of the revolution. This is why, on behalf of the Libyan people, he conferred on Comrade Sankara the honor of the Great al-Fateh. It will be noted that the Libyan president is scheduled to visit Po in Nazuri Province today and to take part in a rally this afternoon at the 4 August Stadium.

Al-Qadhdhafi Participates in Census

AB101705 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpt] This morning the national press went to the census center No. 13 where the presidency of Burkina Faso is situated and witnessed the counting of the family of the president of the republic. At the end of the operation, the comrade president expressed the wish that the census would be carried out under the best technical conditions. He moreover expressed the wish that the results would be clear and useful. To know our potentials, our resources, and needs, the president of the republic further said, is an indispensable phase in drawing up a scientific plan.

Another aspect of the census at the presidency of the republic was the registration of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the census records of Burkina Faso. Col al-Qadhdhafi who is on a friendly visit to our country, therefore recorded his surname, family name, his status, and affiliations in the census books. After doing this, Col al-Qadhdhafi expressed his sentiments to the press.

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording in Arabic fading into French translation] It is a great honor for me to be among the first to be counted in this operation. Certainly this implies responsibilities on my part as a Burkinabe citizen. I will have both the rights and duties of a Burkinabe. I hope I will have the opportunity to perform my duty as a Burkinabe citizen. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Brother Thomas Sankara for this exercise because it is a very important social and scientific exercise which is indispensable for the country. I call on Burkinabe citizens to give precise information to the census officials because this is very important for the operation; it is indispensable for conducting a census scientifically. [end recording]

Joint Committees Meet

LD110245 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Summary] The joint Libyan-Burkina Faso committees began meeting in Ouagadougou this morning. The committees will discuss economic, cultural, informational, and political affairs. The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau and the foreign minister of Burkina Faso held a meeting in Ouagadougou today in which they reviewed bilateral relations and the means of their development.

The brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture met with the Burkina Faso minister of information. The meeting concerned cooperation in the fields of information and culture and the means for its further development.

Talks with FRG on Development Issues Begin
AB092125 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The Federal Republic of Germany and Burkina Faso this morning began negotiations at the Ministry of Financial Resources on development issues. Comrade Justin Dumo Barro, the Burkinabe minister of financial resources, expressed satisfaction with the quality of relations between the Burkinabe and German peoples and which, for a long time now, has entered a phase of maturity. In proof of this, we should cite the periodical meetings held by the two sides, the importance of the financial resources they are dealing with, the importance on a socioeconomic level of the concerned sectors of activity, in sum, the importance of the various sectors of activities to be covered. Mr Barro said that the Burkinabe people very much appreciate the signs of esteem the German people and government show toward them.

[Begin Barro recording] This aid falls within the framework of our policy which consists in setting up priorities in our economic and social development scheme. In this regard, the issues submitted to you and which served as the basis for preparing this meeting, reviewed the various points of our strategy of development. In fact, the main points to be discussed during our negotiations are related to self-sufficiency in food, with its related issues such as the struggle against desert encroachment, the restoration of the soil, the program of rural water supply, and the restoration of pastures, the communications infrastructures which should be developed to free our country from its internal and external landlocked state, the development of mining research and exploitation, the development of energy infrastructures and of the health sector, and the preservation and rehabilitation of our national cultural heritage. [end recording]

GHANA

Statement Condemns Opposition Movement Activities
AB102049 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The Office of the Political Counselor for the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], has condemned the activities of the Ghana Democratic Movement, a reactionary opposition group based in London, whose officials, including Mr J.H. Mensah, are reported to have been arrested in the United States for attempting to smuggle a large quantity of arms for use in overthrowing the PNDC [Provisional National Defence Council]. This is contained in a statement of reaction issued by the Office of the Political Counselor for CDR's in Accra this evening. The statement assured Ghanaian stooges of imperialism and their local allies and agents that attempts to overthrow the revolution shall be ruthlessly crushed and stamped out by the combined forces of progress in this country. It called on all those committed to the country's struggle to overcome poverty, disease, and deprivation, not to sit back while these agents of doom attempt to wrest our nationhood from us. It stressed the need for continuing vigilance and said any complacency on the part of the forces of progress leading to the lowering of their guard will cost them dearly.

The statement reaffirmed the support of the cadres for the leadership of this process on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the 31st December Revolution. Whilst not against the reconciliation policy, it cautioned against the alarming interpretation some are giving to it. It further cautioned against any form of reconciliation that tilts the balance of forces in favor of those who are objectively against the interest of the working people.

The statement advised Ghana's immediate eastern and western border neighbors, Togo and Ivory Coast, and other professed friendly nations, particularly the United Kingdom, to desist from allowing their territories to be used as springboard for destabilization activities in Ghana. Such an accommodation on their part cannot be seen in any other light than the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the sovereignty of the people of Ghana, united in our republic. It expressed regret at the fact that the United States, also a professed friend of Ghana, made no attempt to alert the appropriate authorities in Ghana about the subversive activities of these elements. The norms of international law notwithstanding, the statement called on the PNDC to request the extradition of these criminal traitors for trial in Ghana. It saluted our valiant brothers in the intelligence services and the People's Armed Forces for their vigilance and ready state to protect the ongoing process. The statement added that the best defense is that offered by a mobilized, organized, and conscious people.

Paper Comments on Arrest of 3 Ghanaians in U.S.
AB110810 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Press review]

[Text] One of the biggest stories on the frontpage of the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* is the refusal of a court in Newark, New Jersey — United States — to grant bail to three Ghanaians accused of buying arms and ammunition and trying to smuggle them into Ghana for subversive activities against the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council].

The accused are J.H. Mensah, a finance minister in the Busia regime, Joseph Boateng [name as heard], a taxi-driver in New York, and Kwasi Baidoo, a computer technician living in Dover, New Jersey. The three were arrested by U.S. customs agents on Sunday after they were alleged to have closed an arms deal with an undercover customs man. All three are members of the so-called Ghana Democratic Movement.

The American authorities said the three sought to purchase about $200,000 worth of antitank weapons, machineguns, automatic rifles, mortars, grenade launchers, tandem blowpipe missiles, fragmentation grenades, pistols, and 300,000 rounds of

various administrations. The *GRAPHIC* comments on the issue. It says the intention of the three has been clearly revealed. J.H. Mensah and his colleagues of the so-called Movement for Democracy in Ghana have always posed as respectable senior citizens, upholders of the rule of law, and defenders of democratic process. In their statements to Western media and in their pamphlets, they have sought to portray the PNDC as violent and incompetent with no respect for human rights.

The *GRAPHIC* points out that Ghanaians who are witnesses to the advances made by the 31 December revolution know from experience that J.H. Mensah's propaganda machine has been spinning out distortions and lies. But many Ghanaians abroad, and many Europeans and Americans are deceive. .by this barrage of misinformation. But now the deception has been exposed. The *GRAPHIC* says those who have posed as responsible and patriotic citizens of Ghana unjustly exiled now stand exposed as deceivers. They have joined hands with disgruntled and ambitious pseudorevolutionaries whose only common ground is the lust for power and position. And to attain their aim, they are prepared to plunge the country into chaos. The *GRAPHIC* admits that the American authorities have unwittingly done a great service. Those who did not think J.H. Mensah and his group capable of such callous intentions must now see how far they have been deceived.

Economic, Cultural Agreement With Libya Outlined

LD110957 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Accra, 10 Dec (JANA) — The minutes of a joint cooperation agreement between Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Ghanaian Socialist Republic were initialed in Accra at noon yesterday by Dr Muhammad Sharaf al-Din, the secretary general of the general People's Committee for Information and Culture for Libya, and Dr Asamoah, the secretary for foreign affairs, on behalf of Ghana.

The minutes of the agreement provide for the widening of the base of cooperation between the two countries in the economic and cultural fields. With regard to the economic field, the minutes provide for setting up joint projects in rubber, cashew nuts, hotels, real estate, and oil in addition to making feasibility studies in respect of the setting up a Libyan Arab-Ghanaian bank. The minutes also provide for the exchange of lists of commodities the two countries can trade.

With regard to culture and information, the minutes provide for the opening of new horizons for cooperation between JANA and the Ghanaian News Agency, the establishment of direct contacts between them, the exchange of radio and cinema expertise, and the establishment of direct contact between the publishing and distribution houses in both countries.

It also was agreed to hold joint cultural weeks and cultural and arts exhibitions and the promotion of the activities of the Ghanaian friendship societies particularly the Green Book Club.

In the cultural field, it was decided also to establish a relationship between the Islamic Call Society of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the National Islamic Secretariat in Ghana with a view to bolstering and promoting Islamic culture in Ghana in addition to creating a teaching seat for the development and promotion of Islamic culture in Ghana and another teaching seat for teaching the Arabic language and the Third Universal Theory in the University of Accra.

Radio Comment on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit

AB091446 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Commentary by Yaw Annan, "a journalist"]

[Text] Ghanaians have for the past 3 days shown their true friendship to the leader of the Great al-Fateh Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, by their turn-out and the revolutionary chants with which they greet the Libyan leader everywhere he goes. This warmth of the typical Ghanaian hospitality shows the cordial relations that have existed between the two countries since 1981, when the 31 December revolution was launched.

It was brother Al-Qadhdhafi who came to our aid in the early days of the revolution when other countries were bent on sabotaging it knowing very well that the wind of change then blowing in Ghana would spread beyond the country's borders. Brother al-Qadhdhafi's visit is obviously to see what gains the Ghanaian revolution has made since it was launched nearly 4 years ago.

Addressing a mass meeting of revolutionary cadres at the State House, in Accra, brother Al-Qadhdhafi stressed the need for progressive African countries to be vigilant against the intrigues of neocolonialist forces. Africa, he said, is the vital target of imperialism, and this is shown by the espionage activities of the American CIA in Africa. Since the Ghanaian and the Libyan revolutions are anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist, perpetrators of the two evil systems are bent on thwarting the efforts of the two revolutions. This is evidenced by the activities of the CIA against Libya and Ghana. The memories of Ghanaians are quite fresh with what the CIA is capable of doing. We must therefore take brother al-Qadhdhafi seriously when he said the battle against imperialism is not yet over, for that evil system does not show itself in a open confrontation. It does so in many subtle ways. Imperialism, wherever it rears its ugly head must therefore be destroyed.

Brother al-Qadhdhafi also called for a social revolution in the country to enable the full objectives of the 31 December process to be realized. This is an august reference to the scores of able-bodied Ghanaians who line the streets selling dog chains, cigarettes, sweets, and so on, for their aging fathers to produce for them to consume.

From all indications, brother Al-Qadhdhafi's visit has come at a time when the awareness and the need among most African countries to get together to find solutions to their common problems are on the ascendancy. And one cannot but wish that the visit would lead to a closer cooperation and a deeper understanding between the peoples of the two countries. Africa belongs to Africans and it is they alone who can solve their problems. Long live Libya-Ghana friendship and solidarity, and may "the

struggle against imperialism, oppression, and subjugation of Africans on their God-given land be crowned with success.

GHANIAN TIMES Comment

AB1610151 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 10 Dec 85

[press review]

[Text] Under the first installment of the heading "Face With the Truth," the *GHANAIAN TIMES* says what the enemies of African emancipation do not like about the Libyan leader, Brother al-Qadhdhafi's relationship with African people and African issues, are the very things which all true Africans cherish about him. They are the things which all genuine African revolutionaries and progressive governments want to hear al-Qadhdhafi speak about and act on so long as Allah continues to give him life and strength and the rousing welcome which Ghanaians gave at the weekend to the brother leader of the Jamahiriyah revolution has affirmed the correctness of his African policy with the ["item] of historical authenticity.

The overwhelming mass enthusiasm of the reception accorded the Libyan leader even more than that, is an eloquent illustration of the fact that the African revolutionary process has already become the irreversible popular cause, which means that the forces of reaction, no matter whatever power backs them, are not capable of hiding from even the most ordinary people in Africa the very reason why world imperialism hates al-Qadhdhafi and the al-Fateh Revolution which he leads.

The *TIMES* observes that the Libyan leader's first offense against imperialism was his overthrow of an oppressive puppet regime to launch the people's revolution in Libya. By this action, Brother al-Qadhdhafi has firmly put the fate of Libya in the hands of the Libyan people themselves by eliminating the hordes of unleashing foreign exploitation of the country; that was his second offense. He followed it with the development of the Libyan people's political consciousness to the extent where they have recognized Libya's support of the struggles of the oppressed people as an unshakable international commitment. That, says the *TIMES*, is the Libyan leader's third offense.

But the most unforgivable offense committed by the Libyan leader is his avowed resolution to make Libya and her people fearless and unrelenting crusaders of Africa liberation. Imperialism is so intense against Libya's African commitment that it is no more even interested in clothing its subversion of the Libyan revolution in any decency. There is no doubt again that to imperialism, al-Qadhdhafi represents a ["neutralism] fortification against neocolonialist embortlement of Africa. So his African emancipation effort must be misconstrued and vilified before the eyes of Africans. But the paper believes no correct African is listening again to this vilification. The *TIMES* urges all reactionary puppet African leaders who are still listening to it to be brave enough to invite him and they would see from the grassroot reception how pitifully isolated they are from the consciousness of their people.

LIBERIA

Interim National Assembly Offers Support to Doe

AB062159 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The Interim National Assembly, [INA] has resolved that the Liberian Government should spare no effort in bringing to justice, in keeping with the laws of this republic, all those involved in the satanic, outrageous, nefarious, and [word indistinct] acts of 12 November. The resolution was contained in a statement of loyalty, confidence, solidarity, and support the INA presented to Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel K. Doe, head of state and president-elect, today at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia.

The statement, which was read by INA Secretary General J. Patrick K. Biddle, condemned the wicked, deadly, destructive, and destabilizing act of Thomas Quiwonkpa and his accomplices in their entirety. The Assembly congratulated CIC Doe and the gallant men and women in arms for the restoration of peace and stability in the country. The INA also noted that CIC Doe, being guided by divine providence and love for his people and country, risked his life and successfully repelled, crushed, and dislodged those destructive forces. The statement pointed out that it was contrary to the laws and decrees of the republic that the treacherous Thomas Quiwonkpa imported mercenaries into Liberia to further execute his malicious and confusion [as heard] intentions. The Assembly observed that the mercenaries and accomplices of the late Thomas Quiwonkpa did cause untold sorrow to the people of this country which cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents. It said as a consequence of Quiwonkpa's radio announcement on 12 November, members of the so-called patriotic forces went on a rampage, arresting, torturing, disgracing, manhandling, looting, and in some cases, killing innocent loyal men and women in arms and some civilians. The INA statement said the courageous step taken by the head of state and members of the Armed Forces of Liberia to repel the rebels has restored faith, confidence, and hope in the integrity and ability of the Liberian people.

MALI

Trazze Opens Financial Backers Conference

AB0310055 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The second financial backers conference on Mali's economic recovery and development opened this morning at the Amitie Hotel under the chairmanship of the head of state, General Moussa Traore. Present at the opening session were members of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC], members of the government, the National Assembly Bureau, the diplomatic corps, democratic organizations, and numerous participants who are Mali's partners.

It is worth recalling that the purpose of this roundtable conference is to present to our partners the balance sheet of the policies initiated since the first conference held in December 1982 and also, and above all, the implementation of the fund

strategy and the struggle against desert encroachment.

Declaring this second conference open, the president first of all thanked the United Nations Development Program [UNDP], which organized the conference with the collaboration of the Ministry of State for Planning, for its technical assistance to the Malian Government. Gen Moussa Traore then compared this meeting with the previous congress of the party [Malian People's Democratic Party [UDPM]].

[Begin Traore recording] The second roundtable conference of our partners in development is taking place just 9 months after an important national event, the second ordinary congress of the UDPM. As you know, the resolutions of the previous congress have since then become the guiding principles for the entire economic and social policies of the country. These resolutions call on all Malians to mobilize themselves toward the realization of our great ambition to stop desertification. They call for our commitment to an efficient policy of self-sufficiency in food production aimed at establishing balance at the level of villages, as well as at the level of all administrative districts, however big they are.

Honorable invited guests, ladies, and gentlemen. The balance sheet of actions taken since the previous roundtable conference of December 1982 shows that great steps were taken and the successes were equally great. This balance sheet, which is being submitted to you for your perusal, shows, however, that there is still a very great gap between our financial needs for the financing of our development and the incoming resources which are being raised at a very slow pace. The drought has been very serious in Mali and we will continue to feel its aftereffects for a long time to come. When a traveler overflies the valleys of Niger and Senegal rivers or just their tributaries, he may find it paradoxical that the consequences of the drought were so dramatic in Mali. But it does not take long to find out that it is neither the lack of sufficient effort by the people of Mali nor the enthusiasm of their political leaders in the formulation of development programs which caused this paradoxical situation. The causes can be found in the insufficient means of financing an economy whose responsibilities have been amplified by the exceptionally long drought, the existence of inaccessible districts, the landlocked situation of the country, and the rigorism of the unfavorable international economic situation. Certainly there are other secondary causes which are less linked with this phenomenon, causes that can be attributed to Malians themselves. We have identified them and today an important structural reform program bearing on all the aspects of our national life is under way.

Honorable invited guests, ladies, and gentlemen. The reaction of the people of Mali to this serious incidence of drought has been that of men who have decided to survive and have faith in the future. In fact, accepting the drought as an inevitable phenomenon would mean submission to nature and this can lead to the disappearance of the rich civilization of the Sahel. Man in the Sahel has always struggled against a hostile environment. He has always triumphed, even though he has had to adjust himself to a new reality.

Over the past 5 years, rural development programs have increased extraordinarily. The development committees have worked relentlessly to define their projects precisely. We give priority to self-sufficiency in food production, water supply programs, reforestation, and primary health care. The state followed all these movements with the adoption of a rigorous economic policy and a program of public sector administration. All these go to meet the challenge.

The government hereby submits to your study 12 priority projects aimed at improving upon agricultural production, which in itself is integrated in a food strategy designed for the whole country; the projects also aim at combating the drought and desertification; and finally, the equipment program is aimed at reforesting our country from its land-locked state and harnessing water resources. We therefore seek the technical and scientific advice of Mali's partners in development in order to enable us to implement this project and restructure the economy of Mali. For this last point, the government is seeking adequate financial resource assistance in order to strengthen our economy at the sectorial as well as global levels.

Honorable guests, ladies and gentlemen. The objectives which the program under study at this conference aims at, translate at least four preoccupations of the moment. In the first place, in spite of a better rainfall situation during the 1985-86 season, the rains will still be insufficient at the national level. Emergency food aid needs continue to be recorded, and our concern is how to cope with the situation adequately and at the same time lay the basis of a permanent yearly program that will be practical enough to allow rapid mobilization of aid, and beneficial enough to stimulate the affected population and give them the necessary courage to continue the struggle in their own villages.

In the second place, we want to enhance the major investments which we have mostly made. The example of the Selingue dam has proved that some projects need restructuring and additional financing to become operational. It is only after such steps that we can derive the expected benefits. Complementary financing is necessary so that the surplus of energy, which the Selingue dam provides to Mali, will be transformed into a huge driving force for the industrialization of the country.

In the third place, we must derive maximum benefit from the immense agro-pastoral and mining potentials of the country. On this point, I need not give justifications because the situation is obvious to everyone.

In the fourth and last place, we must continue to implement our economic reorganization policy which won credit for the country, a policy which has also won your sympathy. To this end, we must build up the country's liquid assets, an exercise which will last long if the national consensus which was achieved about this policy is maintained thanks to the frequent reassessment of the social aspects of the program. Our masses displayed their commitment this year by breaking all previous cotton production records. However, the declining prices on the international markets, against which the government is deliberately, have hampered the policy of fair producer prices, and the state of the public finances. This example alone is indicative of the important measures of structural adjustment which we have designed.

Honorable guests, ladies and gentlemen. The Malian people's ambition, a great one, is to build a strong nation, a nation that will be in solidarity with other peoples of the world. But our people's ambitions are considerate ones, because they are based on a firm determination to succeed; this ambition has not been affected by the many trials we have gone through.

We have grounds to hope for the success of the present conference. Every measure has been taken to ensure that useful and fruitful talks will be held between our partners in development and the government. It is our hope that programs of common interest will be identified along with the specific conditions for their implementation. In this regard, the government will play a coordinating role in order to streamline the individual intentions into coherent and ("clear-cut) programs likely to be endorsed by the people and parties concerned. Such endorsement must be both on the contents of the programs, the timetable for their implementation, the volume of needed funds, and on the method of financing them. For my part, I can assure you that the commitments which the government will make will be strictly complied with.

Honorable guests, ladies and gentlemen. After these words, I wish you successful work in your meeting. [end recording]

On his part, Pierre-Claver Damiba, deputy administrator and regional director of UNDP, touched by the efforts at redress for the Malian economy, called on the conference to make commitments to Mali's development. Earlier on he had addressed the head of state:

[Begin Damiba recording] Your Excellency, Mr President, a thousand hands applaud you a thousand times for the message you have delivered to the Second International Conference of Financial Backers for the Economic Redress and Development of Mali. By its substance and by its scope, by its perspicacity on the present situation and prospects for Mali's development, your message, Mr President, right from the beginning, has put participants in the Bamako conference on top of the Malian problems and the relentless efforts of a proud people, an enterprising people, who count on your vigilant authority for a future of progress. On behalf of the conference, Mr President, I thank you.

The best response our conference can give is to come up with concrete results, mutual commitments whose implementation will sustain the economic development and social progress of 9 million Malians. In fact, this conference will be meaningless and will not be justified in the future unless results are obtained. We, therefore, ladies and gentlemen and honorable delegates, have an obligation to attain results vis-a-vis ourselves, toward Mali, and toward countries and organizations that we represent, toward the very credibility of international cooperation and new process of roundtable conferences.

Mr President and delegates, Mali opens this conference with a lot of assets to its advantage. In fact, as an underdeveloped country that has been hit hard particularly during the last few years by the effects of the drought, Mali has taken courageous decisions of extreme importance which I would like to recall here by citing, for example, the entry of Mali into the West African Monetary Union; the public finance redress measures; the restructuring of the cereal market; and the measures for rehabilitating the state sector. Furthermore, Mali has made serious efforts to define its priorities, its development program strategy and to train personnel for development. Needless to say, Mali is one of the rare countries in Africa that has outlined a food strategy which, in reality, is a real strategy of integrated rural development and which qualified it to host a conference of financial backers on this subject. Mali has also revised its planning system by introducing into it a regional local dimension, which made it possible for it to have regional cartographical documentation, currently being used by Malian development personnel in the seven regions of the country to build a regional rural development strategy. Finally, Mali has been able to support and promote the launching of development initiative at the grassroots level, making the people's active participation an essential element of its development strategy. Agreements with the IMF and the World Bank also constitute serious assets and indispensable basic reference. A lot, however, remains to be done because the road to development is long and difficult, and effort for progress has no end.

Mr President, a closely watched sector, which is particularly sensitive, is certainly that of employment or, if we like, that of unemployment of cadres in Sub-Saharan African economies. It is actually one of the crucial problems of development in Africa today. It is linked with reforms in the civil service, [illegible] with planning policies, often caused by [illegible] imbalances, as well as structural adjustment policies, but it is also the result of educational systems whose inadequacies, despite the many reforms undertaken, remain persistent. This problem calls for a major reflection on turning African economies into the private sector. Mali and its people, historically enterprising, is a case which I think is interesting. Initiatives already taken by the Malian Government should be encouraged in this direction. The support of ("governments) such as already given by the United States of America, plays here a decisive role. I hope that for the necessary privatization efforts, large state financial support will be mobilized during this roundtable conference.

Mr President and honorable invited guests, I have to stop here, although, after all, there is no end to speeches and actions on development. The important thing, however, is henceforth to lay emphasis on action and work together to conquer this evil of underdevelopment. You have, through your enlightened message, called for action. Mr President, your call has been heard. In active cooperation with you, in active cooperation with the Malian people, your partners in development wish that your relentless efforts, that your meritorious ("tactics) toward the way to economic development and social progress of Mali would be crowned day and night by prosperity and wealth. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Leaves for France-Africa Summit

AB1012254 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, left Bamako last night for Paris where he will represent the head of state at the 12th France-African summit which opens tomorrow.

NIGER

Congolese Leader Stops in Niamey En Route to Paris

AB101651 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text]On his way to Paris this morning, where he will attend the 12th France-Africa heads of state summit, the Congolese head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, made a technical stopover in Niamey. The Congolese president, who is accompanied by his wife, was met by the chairman of the National Council of Development, His Excellency Ousmane Mamane and by the chief of General Staff of the National Armed Forces, Lieutenant Colonel Ali Seybou.

After inspecting a detachment of the National Armed Forces, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and his wife were greeted by the prime minister, Hamid Algabid, the grand chancellor of national orders, Dr Yahaya Toumkara, members of the government, of the diplomatic corps, and of the Congolese community in our country.

SIERRE LEONE

[President Threatens Crackdown on Illegal Businesses

AB101205 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The president, Major General Dr Joseph Momoh, has warned that in his bid to revitalize the country's ailing economy, he would not hesitate to inflict the most severe penalty on anyone who attempts to disrupt his program. President Momoh, who was delivering the keynote address at the official opening of the fourth annual conference of the APC [All People's Congress] [word omitted] Association over the weekend in Kenakwie, said he was determined to fight against all the economic ills of the country and cried the government's recent deportation of four aliens engaged in illegal transactions. Dr Momoh said that most businessmen have adopted the habit of smuggling gold and diamonds, the country's major foreign exchange earners, and misuse the proceeds to buy goods for importation into the country. He noted with concern that although by smuggling these commodities out, the country was being robbed of a vital source of foreign exchange, the goods brought in were sold at prohibitive prices on the pretext that the money used to purchase them was obtained on the black market. Dr Momoh hinted that there was a plan for a heavier shakeup but assured all law-abiding businessmen of government protection at all times.

The president said his government was not only concerned about malpractices by foreigners and disclosed that a number of Sierra Leoneans have already been arrested and were under investigation. Dr Momoh emphasized that the new order was determined to succeed at all costs, adding that it could not afford to let the people of this country down. He maintained that the new administration inherited a lot of problems as the economy was in shambles with lack of accountability of government [word omitted] and property and disregard for rules and regulations. He said people did not only evade taxes with the greatest impunity but carried out their activities without any regard for the laws of the country.

Turning to the political developments in the country, President Momoh said the political situation in certain parts of the country including (Senalimba), Bombali, [word indistinct], (Sonkor), and Port Loko Central were far from satisfactory and appealed to all to let bygones be bygones and turn a new (leaf). He reiterated that the days of politics of confrontation were over, adding that the dawn of the new era has heralded the politics of consolidation and construction. President Momoh observed that if the people utilized half of their energy spent on political squabbles on agriculture, Sierra Leone would be a much better place and appealed to paramount chiefs to play their role more prominently.

He commended the Chinese engaged on various projects in the country who, with their modest way of life, set examples of hard work [words indistinct]. President Momoh implored all and sundry to adopt a different approach to agriculture and facilitate a situation where we could be able to feed ourselves.

On the question of parliamentary elections, Dr Momoh said as a new president, he wanted a new parliament as soon as possible. He revealed that the holding of early general elections was therefore a necessity. On the conduct of such general elections, President Momoh warned that anyone who attempts to introduce thuggery and vandalism would be appropriately contained. He stressed that although all those eligible would be given a fair chance to contest the elections, trouble-makers would be disqualified as soon as they were identified.

TOGO

Presidents Eyadema, Kerekou Leave for Paris Summit

AB101257 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts]General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic, left Lome this morning for Paris where he will as of tomorrow participate in the 12th conference of heads of state of France and Africa. President Eyadema is making his trip in the company of his friend and brother, General Mathieu Kerekou of Benin, who arrived in Lome a few minutes before 0900 this morning. The Beninese head of state was welcomed on his descent from the Fokker-28 aircraft by his friend and brother, General Eyadema. After the welcoming ceremony at the airport, the two presidents boarded the Togolese Presidential DC-4 plane which took off from the Lome-Tokoin Airport at around 0915.

Condolence Messages Received on Explosions

AB061047 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text]The head of state has been receiving messages of solidarity and sympathy following the recent bomb explosions. These mes-

sages include those from Gabonese President Omar Bongo, Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou, and Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira. Following the messages from Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou and French President François Mitterrand, Gabonese President Omar Bongo this morning sent an envoy to the head of state. The Gabonese president's envoy, [name indistinct], minister delegate to the minister of state and personal adviser of President Bongo, was received in audience at Lome II [a district in Lome].

The Gabonese envoy, who was bearer of a message from his president to General Eyadema, is here to present the Gabonese people's condolences following the difficult moments we have experienced. He condemned the acts of sabotage perpetrated in our country and expressed the hope that the Togolese people, united behind their leader, will be able to ward off the troubles they experienced during recent days.

ANGOLA

Further on MPLA-Labor Party Congress Proceedings

Vietnamese Message

MB1607 50 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1652 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Message read by Le Qu...ng Dao, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, to the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress in Luanda on 4 December — live; in Vietnamese fading into Portuguese translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, esteemed presidium comrades, dear friends: It is with great honor and particular happiness that the delegation I lead is attending this Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress. On behalf of all Vietnamese Communists, I want to convey our warmest greetings to the MPLA members, the Angolan working class, and the Angolan people. [applause] The political report presented by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is a very important document describing the activities of the MPLA-Labor Party, the successes of the Angolan revolution in the past years, and the political line and future guidelines. These guidelines will strengthen the MPLA-Labor Party, the party of Agostinho Neto, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principles to enable it to continue to lead the Angolan people in victoriously implementing their two-fold tasks, thus creating a democratic and popular state with the necessary conditions for building a socialist society, for defending national sovereignty and for the [words indistinct] of the Angolan people.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Angolan people, with a tradition of hard work and firm struggle, have overcome all problems and difficulties and have implemented the guidelines outlined at the First Extraordinary MPLA-Labor Party Congress in December 1980. Since that time, the Angolan people have achieved many successes in socialist building and defense in Angola. The Angolan people and the glorious FAPLA forces have benefited from internationalist aid from the USSR, Cuba, and other socialist countries and have received unreserved sympathy and support from friends in Africa and the world. This help is necessary to defeat the military operations carried out against Angola by the racist Pretoria regime, a regime that is encouraged and supported by U.S. imperialism, and to destroy the UNITA armed bandits.

Angola is fulfilling its internationalist duties toward the oppressed peoples in southern Africa [words indistinct]. These great military victories have enhanced the prestige of the MPLA-Labor Party in Africa, in the world, and within the Nonaligned Movement. Your victories reflect the will, the determination, and the strength of the Angolan people, led by the MPLA-Labor Party, to pursue the correct revolutionary and political path for their socialist development. The Vietnamese Communist Party and the people of Vietnam hail the great gains and successes of the Angolan revolution [applause] which are the pride and the comrades for our people and the progressive forces in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid and for peace and national independence, equality and social progress in Africa and the world.

Dear comrades, under the leadership of Comrades Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese Communist Party, the Vietnamese people achieved a great victory over American imperialism. The Vietnamese people undertook the national democratic revolution, reunified the motherland, and have been advancing toward the building of socialism. [Words indistinct] support from the Soviet Union, socialist countries and friends from all over the world. The Vietnamese people have overcome obstacles and obtained many victories in the construction of socialism and in the defense of the motherland.

The Vietnamese people, after defeating maneuvers by the reactionaries, colonialists, and imperialists, have one cherished desire: to live in peace in order to build a new society. That is why we support the peace initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries. We wholly support the progressive stand presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, during his Geneva summit with U.S. President Ronald Reagan to put an end to the danger of nuclear war. This summit was held to discuss an end to the arms race and to prevent its spread into space.

We are in favor of normal relations with the People's Republic of China, the continuation of long-standing friendship ties with [words indistinct]. We are in favor of solving the Kampuchea and Laos problems through negotiations to make southeast Asia a zone of peace. We favor the solution of all problems through negotiations and dialogue. We respect the independence and sovereignty of all other countries and we are against interference in the affairs of other countries.

We support the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO for liberation from the racist South African colonial domination. We support without reserve the struggle of the South African people, under the leadership of the ANC, against the white minority regime. We favor the total annihilation of the apartheid regime and for the restoration of human dignity to the black majority of South Africa. We support the struggle of the Lebanese, Palestinian and Western Saharan peoples and their right to live in peace. We strongly support the struggle of the Asian, Africa, and Latin American peoples for independence and national sovereignty and for a new world economic order. We demand an end to the aggressive actions of American imperialism against Cuba, and an end to the criminal actions of the American-backed reactionaries in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Africa, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and other regions.

Dear comrades, despite the geographic distance between Angola and Vietnam we share the same ideals of scientific socialism. We fight a common enemy — imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and reactionary forces.

The Vietnamese and Angolan people must support and cooperate with one another in the construction [applause] and defense of our parties. We must fight alongside one another to strengthen and deepen even further the ties of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between our two parties and governments. [applause] We want to use this occasion to thank you once again

for the warm welcome accorded to us by the Angolan people. We want to assure you that the Vietnamese people will always be alongside the Angolan people and will always support the just cause of the Angolan revolution. From this rostrum, we condemn all criminal plots and operations carried out by racist South Africa and the imperialist United States against the People's Republic of Angola. Long live the MPLA-Labor Party! The struggle! [Crowd shouts: "Continues"] Vietnam and Angola united!

Worker's Party of Korea Message

MB051917 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1945 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Message read by Kwe Ung-Cut, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Worker's Party of Korea Central Committee, to the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party in Luanda — live; in Korean followed by passage-to-passage translation into Portuguese]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Dear Comrade President José Eduardo dos Santos, dear comrades, and delegates. First, I would like to present warmest greetings to the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party on behalf of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee.

I would like to relay through your congress and your delegates fraternal greetings from the WPK Central Committee and all the Korean people to the MPLA-Labor Party militants and all the Angolan people. [applause]

Today, the Angolan people are giving profound significance [words indistinct] the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, which is their revolutionary vanguard, and are looking in retrospect at the path followed on their struggle under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The entire people of Angola are a heroic people who fought courageously for their country's independence against colonialist and imperialist forces under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party. After independence, the Angolan people, under the correct leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, carried out profound social and economic reforms to eliminate the consequences of colonial domination. Thus, radical reform was brought about in all fields including the economic, cultural, and social sectors. The fact that the MPLA-Labor Party reestablished a dignified, independent, prosperous, and sovereign socialist state on Angolan territory where there once was exploitation, oppression, and backwardness, constitutes the fruit of the work and struggle of your party and people.

The victorious advance of the Angolan revolution clearly demonstrated the tireless strength of a people marching with their destiny in their own hands and guided by the enlightened leadership of their party. Nothing can stop such a people.

In the process of leading the Angolan people to victory, the MPLA-Labor Party has been accomplishing its mission in an honorable manner as the leading force of the revolution. It has grown extraordinarily in the fields of organization and ideology.

Our party and people are extremely happy with all the successes achieved by your party and people [words indistinct] and we present our warmest congratulations. The success achieved by the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan people to defend the cause of their country's sovereignty and independence, as well as the construction of socialism, were never easily achieved. Instead, they were achieved through hard struggle [words indistinct].

The U.S. imperialists, as well as the racist clique in South Africa [words indistinct] which are protected by Pretoria, have been carrying out actions to strangle the Angolan revolution. They resort to [words indistinct] destruction and sabotage. Lately, the U.S. imperialists have been intensifying their overt aid to the Pretoria racists and the UNITA puppet gang. [Words indistinct] its real nature as the main enemy of the Angolan people and of all progressive peoples of the world. [applause]

However, the enemy will never be able to stand in the way of our people's progress. The Korean people will always support the Angolan people and their just cause. [applause] The evolution of the situation in Angola demonstrates clearly that the imperialists do not recognize the independence and sovereignty of Angola [words indistinct]. Such shameful tactics are also being carried out by the imperialists in the Korean peninsula.

GDR'S Krolikowski Message to Congress

MB051442 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Message read by Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, SED Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers', to the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress in Luanda on 4 December — live in German with superimposed Portuguese translation, processed from the Portuguese]

[Text] [Comrade] President José Eduardo dos Santos, esteemed delegates, dear comrades and friends. It is with great joy that we are participating in the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress. On behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, as well as on behalf of more than 2 million militants of the revolutionary party of the working class of the [words indistinct] GDR, I convey the most warm and fraternal militant greetings. [applause]

The report of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, read by Comrade José Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of your party, shows an impressive balance sheet of what was attained in the still young history of your party and revolution, for which the SED sincerely honors you. The creation of the organs of the people's democratic power of you state, the struggle of the Angolan workers [words indistinct] industrial and agricultural production, which was carried out despite unfavorable internal and external conditions, the evident improvement in medical assistance to the people, the development of the new system of education and special assistance to children, as well as the creation of an authentic people's army are notable gains of your struggle. Moreover, the course of your congress demonstrates the history, magnitude and the multifaceted and complex nature of the tasks still to be fulfilled. The theoretical as well as the political

experiences gained in the struggle of your party, which is aimed at fulfilling its historic mission in the People's Republic of Angola, serve to enrich the collective experience of the world revolutionary movement.

The heroism, firmness, determination, and steadfastness of the Angolan people guided by the MPLA-Labor Party toward a better and happier ("future) are held with sincere esteem, high consideration, and fraternal solidarity in the GDR. [applause] The important achievements of the Angolan revolution and its successful defense against the attacks by internal and external reaction strengthen our common belief that the struggle of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan people will undoubtedly be crowned with successes. [applause]

Esteemed comrades and friends, the ("international objective promises) of bringing about in every country the ideals of the revolutionary combatants [words indistinct] is the maintenance and defense of world peace in order to prevent a nuclear holocaust. Nowadays, the preservation of peace is a task of vital importance for humanity as a whole. On all continents, the peace-loving peoples are not interested in a "star wars," as called for by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism. What the peoples want is peace and always peace, and therefore they will never allow the arms race to be continued on earth nor the heavens to be transformed into a firmament of hell.

Linked to the common struggle for a lasting peace, the SED and the people of the GDR hail the joint USSR-U.S. declaration which was agreed upon and issued as a result of the Geneva summit between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States. As Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stated during the recent 11th plenary session of our Central Committee, the fundamental question in removing the threat of a nuclear holocaust and preserving peace consists of ending the arms race on earth and not transferring it into space.

Following the Geneva summit, it is necessary to make every effort in order to embark on the signing of accords and to preserve peace. World opinion ("demands) measures aimed at international development. More than ever before, it is necessary to struggle for peace. Military buildup, confrontations, and aspirations to military supremacy, which are characteristic of the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles, are not aimed only against the socialist states, but also against all peace-loving peoples of the world.

The Angolan people know too well the consequences of the imperialist's aspiration to military supremacy, hegemony, and social ("revenge). From Cabinda to Cunene Rivers, everyday there are demonstrations of courage in the struggle of ("dedicated) doctors, teachers, and party and state officials ("against the intentions of the enemy) and to defend the revolution. From Cabinda to Cunene Rivers, new pages in the history of friendship and solidarity between our parties and peoples are being written daily. [applause]

I can assure the delegates to this congress that the SED and the workers of the GDR will continue to stand by you. [applause] You can always count on our solidarity. [applause]

We strongly condemn the policy of apartheid of the Republic of South Africa, its massive retaliatory measures against the African population, and its aggressive actions against the People's Republic of Angola.

Esteemed comrades and friends, our friendship and fraternal relations emerged in the cradle of your struggle of national liberation. With the accord of friendship and cooperation signed in 1979, this friendship gained a solid foothold. The fraternal links between our two parties, peoples, and state have long been united by indestructible bounds in accordance with the agreement signed by Comrades Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos regarding ties between our parties.

These ties are the cornerstone of the fraternal relations between our two countries. The ("stable) economic cooperation between our two countries has been developing in a broad and multifaceted manner. The goods from your fatherland, which your workers manufacture for export to the GDR, are highly appreciated in our country. Moreover, the trucks, tractors, port cranes, and other export goods from the GDR and our experts and industrial workers, particularly the brigade members of the Free German Youth, our agronomists, teachers, and medical doctors assist the workers in the People's Republic of Angola to build a new life. Hundreds of Angolans study in GDR educational centers for the benefit of your country. We believe that in the future the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties and states will successfully be developed and deepened for the mutual interest and well-being of our peoples.

Esteemed delegates and guests, in the GDR we continue to prepare ourselves for the 11th SED Congress which will be held in our capital, Berlin, in April 1986. This significant event determines the entire political atmosphere in our country today. There are no doubts that the 11th SED Congress will approve important resolutions on the building [words indistinct] of the advanced socialist society in the GDR. The awareness of the communists and our people of their successes are linked with the struggle to attain ever greater achievements in all fields, namely in science and production, so that successes may be scored within the framework of SED policy for the benefit and well-being of the people [words indistinct] as well as on the path to our main task of unity between the economic and social policies. We believe that the 11th SED Congress will provide new encouragement not only to all communists, but to the people of the GDR as a whole in the struggle to strengthen socialism and preserve peace. Linked by close and fraternal ties of friendship to the Soviet Union and all other socialist states, as well as to the anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces throughout the world, our socialist GDR will always honor its historic mission in central Europe.

Esteemed Angolan comrades, on behalf of the SED and all the GDR people, I wish you new and great successes in the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of you country for the benefit of your people. Here, at your congress, we feel the awareness of the triumph and the creative power of your people who have taken their destiny in their hands. We feel the living force and the strength of the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin — ideas which are also felt on the African Continent.

Long live the MPLA-Labor Party, the leading force of the Angolan people toward the socialist path! Long live the unshakable friendship between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party and between our states and peoples! Long live peace! The struggle continues! [applause]

Dos Santos Closing Speech

MB0907141 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1054 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party in Luanda — live; summary in progress]

[Text] The party held its first national conference [words indistinct] the goals of the party, people, and nation, and prepare, in a determined and profound manner, to apply the points discussed here in this congress. The government, under the leadership of the party, created conditions for the successful realization of the nonaligned ministerial conference, and thus made an important contribution to the causes of peace, independence, and freedom of the peoples, as well as social progress and understanding among nations.

The reaffirmation of Angola's policy of nonalignment strengthened the anticolonialist, anti-imperialist, antiracist, and antiapartheid nature of the Nonaligned Movement. We achieved a number of victories in the military field. We brought the deteriorating economic situation under control through energetic measures. We also outlined realistic guidelines to improve future work and the situation in general.

Now we are preparing to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of our independence and the 8th anniversary of the establishment of the party. These two events, to which must be added the holding of the party's second congress, gave 1985 an extraordinary significance in the revolutionary development of the Angolan people. The congress is the supreme body of the party governing the state and society, and it was without doubt the zenith of all revolutionary action that we carried out this year. It reaches out to the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, and other patriots, who placed their greatest hopes for our country's future in the congress.

I am certain that the courage with which the problems were discussed, the depth of our discussions, and the realism of the decisions that were made will respond to our people's deepest expectations and concerns. To this end, I must acknowledge the decisive contribution of the national preparatory commission for the second congress, which began its work immediately after the first national conference. Its work culminated in the holding of municipal and provincial conferences, where the militant masses as a whole were able to participate actively and creatively in preparing resolutions that were ultimately approved here. During all this important preparatory work, ideological maturity of our grassroots structures was evident and was reflected in the proposals and suggestions that they submitted for approval by the upper echelons of the party.

At the same time, this democratic debating process held by the party in enterprises, work places, and factories showed a great degree of organization [words indistinct]. Despite the delay in the distribution of the tasks to the grassroots and workers organizations, we had greater participation in the proceedings by party members, workers and people in general during the preparation of our congress. I hope on my behalf and on behalf of the party leadership that this supreme party assembly will look very carefully at the results achieved during the preparatory stage of this congress in order to increase our organizational capabilities and to improve contacts with party grassroots structures and with peoples cooperatives. This is important because after this congress, we must concentrate our efforts even more on strengthening the party's unity, cohesion and political and ideological unity because they are essential to give the party a leading role in Angolan society.

In this regard, we must concentrate our efforts on improving work study methods and thus eliminate the bureaucratic tendency of the central and middle party structures, which is negatively affecting the party grassroots organizations and is weakening its proper functioning. We must also pay attention to increasing political and ideological knowledge of all party leaders, cadres, and militants concerning Marxist-Leninist principles through a cultural campaign organized at all levels. Only a deep understanding of the problems that our society faces, of its causes, and the solutions to the problems will allow all party members to link political and ideological work with the problems that are still affecting our people.

Only by working in this direction will we be able to strengthen the people's unity and organize everybody around the party guidelines, which is a fundamental condition for our success in the fight against imperialism and internal reaction. Comrade delegates, we must always bear in mind that our country is located in southern Africa, a very turbulent area in the world. This means that we will face a difficult situation in the coming years because of the aggressive designs of imperialism. The hawks in the current American Administration are still encouraging racist South Africa to wage a destabilizing policy against the neighboring states in order to impose their political will through indirect interference from a third party in the internal affairs of these states. The People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique won independence through heroic and difficult struggles, fought for the construction of socialism, and today are favorite targets of the diabolical policy which aims to overthrow its legitimate leaders, who are now being pressured to renounce their independent and sovereign policy.

Hence the racist South African regime has created, organized, and armed bands of terrorists to spread terror among the people. Many times and due to the weakness of their puppets, they have invaded our countries and have carried out sabotage missions to protect their puppet bands. The aggression and permanent destabilization waged by the racists against our country has forced us to mobilize enormous human, material, and financial resources for the urgent defense of our motherland. But despite the sacrifices imposed on us by imperialism, I think I can say on your behalf and on behalf of the Angolan people, particularly our youth, that we will adequately respond to enemy plans and subsequently defeat them. [applause]

Angola is a free and sovereign country and it will never again be colonized or subjugated. The latest military defeats inflicted on the puppets and their masters in the Moxico and Cuando Cubango Provinces by the glorious FAPLA combatants are the most eloquent example of the firmness and commitment of our people to defend our victories. Our weapons will turn against those who are trying to destroy, through violence, the people's victories. We will continue our policy of clemency towards those compatriots who will want to reintegrate in our society to participate peacefully in the grand task of national reconciliation and the consolidation of national unity.

Dear comrades and esteemed guests: The second congress of the party that is now closing has approved important resolutions including fundamental guidelines which will lead our political, economic, social, [word indistinct] sectors of the Angolan society until 1990. The responsibility of the party lies in the [words indistinct], we are trying to [words indistinct] to its implementation. Our past experience showed that we must improve the management and control methods to enable us either at party or state level to ensure the implementation of the measures that we have just approved. The courage and determination used to face our problems should [words indistinct] those comrades in higher party echelons, those who were opposed to its implementation. However, we know that we must only justify our actions and decisions to our people and our revolution. [applause] The most important responsibilities will fall upon the party leaders who must justify the trust placed in them by the party militants who elected them. I am using this opportunity to thank the delegates to this conference for the trust placed on me, reinstated by my reelection to the highest party position. I will continue as a party militant to fulfill my duties to the best of my abilities so that our revolution will continue its unstoppable march toward people's democracy and socialism. [applause]

To the distinguished representatives of the friendly parties who attended this congress and brought fraternal and solidarity messages from friendly peoples, particularly from the socialist countries, we thank them and reiterate our desire to strengthen even more our ties of friendship and mutual cooperation with them. [applause] On behalf of the party members and delegates, we would like to express our special thanks to Presidents Samora Machel and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, whose presence was a great honor to us and whose messages addressed to our congress symbolized the fruitful exchange of experiences between brotherly parties which contributed to a strengthening of the traditional friendship and solidarity ties which unite our peoples, parties, and states in the struggle to achieve our revolutionary objectives. [applause]

I would also like to hail the dignified representatives of the national liberation movements who were present here, with a special mention to the SWAPO and ANC representatives who are sharing the same trench with us in the struggle against expansionism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid. Despite all sacrifices and the blood already shed by our peoples, we can surely say that our struggle will continue and victory is certain. [applause] During this congress, the World Democratic Youth Federation has awarded, through its president, the anti-imperialist solidarity medal [words indistinct] to the Angolan people for their contribution to the cause of peace and people's freedom.

I would like to express to the World Democratic Youth Federation on behalf of the Angolan people and on my behalf, our deepest thanks for the constructions of [words indistinct], thus reiterating our support and deep interest in the noble cause of peace, freedom for peoples, and social progress for mankind. [applause]

I also want to thank the MPLA Central Committee and the People's Assembly, the two highest organs of our heroic and generous people, for awarding me the highest medal of the People's Republic of Angola, an initiative of the Lunda Sul provincial party conference, to whose people and leaders I convey my deepest thanks and sincere [words indistinct]. [applause]

To conclude, I would like to thank all delegates who attended this congress, and all those who through their hard work make holding this historic congress in such difficult conditions possible. [applause] I hereby declare the Second Congress of the party closed. [applause] Viva the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee! [Crowd: Viva!] Viva the Second Congress! [Crowd: Viva!] Long live the teachings of President Agostinho Neto! [Crowd: Viva!] Long live the proletarian internationalism! [Crowd: Viva!] Viva the delegates to the Second Congress! [Crowd: Viva!] The struggle! [Crowd: continues!] People: [Crowd: one and only one!] Victory: [Crowd: is certain!] [applause]

Portuguese Official Arrives

MB091358 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Pedro Pires de Miranda, the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Luanda day before yesterday to attend the closing ceremony of the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party.

In an interview given to ANGOP on arrival, Pedro Pires de Miranda said it was time that a serious attempt be made to improve Angolan-Portuguese relations to permit progress in implementing the two countries' objectives free of interference.

Minister Pedro Pires de Miranda also said that he is carrying messages from Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Cavaco da Silva to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan head of state. The Portuguese minister of foreign affairs said that he will take his opportunity to discuss general political issues, relations between Angola and Portugal, and issues of mutual interest.

With regard to the new Portuguese Government, Pedro Pires de Miranda said that despite being a minority government, it has the ability to govern. He also said that the first measures taken by this government clearly show its objectives based on the well-being of the Portuguese and improving the economy. Another objective is to ensure the development of cooperation with the Portuguese-speaking countries, and Angola in particular.

Dos Santos Anniversary Speech

MB1012/45 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1240 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at a rally held in the 1st of May Square in Luanda on 10 December on the occasion of marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the MPLA, the 9th anniversary of its transformation into a labor party, and the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of independence — recorded]

[Excerpt] The MPLA transformed itself into a labor party in order to unite the working and peasant classes, the revolutionary intellectuals, and other workers in a historic alliance to build the material and spiritual bases designed to bring about socialism, the only type of society that permits us [words indistinct] and puts an end to exploitation of man by man and social injustice. [applause]

In 10 years of independence, we have not traveled down a path [words indistinct]. Our country (has been) subjected to external aggression. The racist South Africans occupied the Province of Cunene and worked out several plans to topple our government and install in power the (UNITA) puppets. They even worked out dates when they would capture Luanda with the help of the puppets. The truth, however, is that the MPLA-Labor Party is here and even more determined and resolved, and with greater support from the working people to defend independence and the Angolan revolution. [applause, interspersed with shouts of "Down With UNITA," "Long Live the MPLA-Labor Party" and "Long Live Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos"]

In addition to this difficult situation brought about by the war of external aggression, we inherited from colonialism a disastrous economic and social situation. The industrial sector as a whole was paralyzed because of the exodus of experts and owners. The trade network was destroyed and the means of transportation stolen and taken abroad. The state administrative apparatus was disorganized. The illiteracy rate was high, and there was a great level of misery, backwardness, and lack of cadres.

Naturally, 10 years is a very short period to solve all these problems. Our people are still (faced with many problems) regarding medical care, education, housing, foodstuffs, supply of drinking water and so on. (The colonial inheritance) was a burden, and it will take many years to solve most of these problems. Nevertheless, we can say that the efforts that were made are undeniable. It was due to the effort and resolve of our people that we managed to overcome many difficulties and also solve many problems.

The report of the Central Committee to the second Congress analyzed the Angolan [words indistinct]. It mentioned many failures, outlined the problems that must continue to be solved in a manner of great urgency, and put forward many guidelines that were passed by the delegates to the Congress. The delegates to the second Congress discussed in a courageous, disciplined, and mature manner the most pressing issues of party and national life. In fact, they turned the second Congress into a very important rallying point to deepen our revolutionary process and ensure the solution of the problems of the people. [applause]

Comrades, you have already learned about the nature of the resolutions approved by the second Congress, and you have just seen the new Central Committee members who will put into practice these resolutions. [Words indistinct] some members of the (previous) leadership have not been reelected by the militants. Others stepped down from permanent members to candidate members of the Central Committee. We accept the results of this democratic process because we believe it translates the will of the majority of the party membership and our working people. [prolonged applause]

However, comrades, I hope that the vitality displayed during the second Congress [words indistinct] will continue in order to improve the party work both at central and other levels, and to increase its strength and combativeness in order to organize and fully utilize the energies of the working masses and the people as a whole for the solution of our economic and social problems. The party leadership and its officials, and in particular the entire mass of militants, must bear in mind that the fulfillment of the party resolutions is an extremely important political issue. The words and intentions of the party must not be (different from its actions). (In order for the party to act correctly, it is first necessary that its members [words indistinct]) [applause]. It is only by doing so that the prestige of the party among the popular masses will grow. (The level of influence among the working masses increases when the masses realize that there is a relationship between what we say and what we do. [applause]) When the words do not coincide with the acts, then there is demagogy which leads us to contempt. [applause]

Dear comrades and fellow countrymen, we now have many guidelines from the Congress' documents and resolutions, and the Central Committee-elect will (have) the support of the entire (people, cadres, and honest workers for the fulfillment of these decisions [words indistinct]) and improve our economic and social situation. In order to do this, it is necessary that we do not compromise with sabotage, corruption, speculation, irresponsibility, political intrigue, and ideological confusion [words indistinct] of the petty bourgeoisie as our rearguard... [interrupted by applause]

Dear comrades, it is also necessary to increase (efficiency) and responsibility at all levels. It is necessary to heighten vigilance and control in particular so that decisions may in fact be fulfilled. [applause]

KUP Reports 'Heavy' Cuban Losses in UNITA Attack

MB1012/27 Clandestine KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 9 Dec (KUP) — MPLA diplomacy towards the West is no more than a diversionary maneuver to delay measures aimed at preventing Soviet and Cuban expansionism in Africa.

The tone of the MPLA's second congress is an open affront to the West and its allies in Africa and elsewhere. It is Moscow's command to all its satellites to defend the interests of the Eastern bloc.

As proof of the difference between MPLA diplomacy and its violent practices, the MPLA — together with the Soviets and the Cubans — planned an offensive on UNITA liberated territory in Angola.

A Cuban motorized column consisting of 230 vehicles was attacked by the UNITA forces as it traveled toward UNITA's liberated territory. This attack caused heavy human and material losses among the enemy, namely two MI-24 helicopters with registration numbers T-13, and T-17, and six armored vehicles were destroyed, and 28 Cubans were killed.

LESOTHO

Prime Minister Condemns RSA Aggression, Praises ANC

MB091202 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The prime minister, The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that the ANC refugees who were killed in Maseru on 9 December 1982 died an honorable death. Speaking today at a rally to commemorate the Maseru massacre of 1982, Dr Jonathan said the refugees had been killed because they were demanding justice and liberation in their country.

He added that the walk to freedom was not an easy one, and that this was why Nelson Mandela was still in jail today. Condemning the killing of innocent refugees and Basotho citizens, Dr Jonathan said that it was ironic that the white South Africans regarded themselves as Christians, and yet had the audacity to kill people in December, the month of the birth of our Lord.

He said that the South Africans were consistent in this pattern because only last Friday their surrogates had massacred seven people in the Qacha's Neck district before fleeing back into Transkei. The prime minister reiterated that Lesotho had done nothing to warrant the 1982 attack by the South African Army, and had asked the Pretoria government to come to point out the ANC bases which were allegedly in Lesotho.

Speaking about the apartheid system, Dr Jonathan said that it was inhuman and violent. He characterized it as the main source of the troubles of the southern African region. The prime minister added that there can be no [word] peaces in South Africa within the framework of apartheid. He spoke strongly in favor of the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, after which there could be a roundtable discussion about the future of South Africa.

Speaks on Political Parties

MB070759 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The prime minister, The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that it is a fallacy to think that the government of a political party, which has been duly elected to power, can at any stage cease to be political. Addressing a passing-out parade of members of the people's militia at the Police Training College in Maseru yesterday, Dr Jonathan said that anyone who is not prepared to service a political government, such as that of the Basotho National Party, BNP, is free to leave its service by resigning his position.

The prime minister said the role of the people's militia is to guarantee the security of the people's property at village level and to safeguard their welfare in collaboration with other units of the regular disciplined forces, as none of these units can perform any of these functions by itself. Dr Jonathan pointed out that there is peace throughout Lesotho, and any disturbance to its stability can be attributed to externally motivated subversive elements. He added that Basotho have a long history of peace and that the international community is witness to the fact that Lesotho never invaded any other country, but on the contrary, it has been invaded several times by its enemies.

Dr Jonathan said that peace is a heritage which every Basotho must guard very jealously. The prime minister said that those who claim that there are bases for the training of enemies of other countries have been challenged to point out to those bases, but they have so far failed to meet this challenge. Dr Jonathan pointed out that it was ironic that when Basotho police officers underwent training in some renowned Western military institutions, nobody complained. However, when our people receive training in training institutions of the Eastern or socialist countries, complaints keep rearing their ugly heads. He said tha this was not the time for squabbles among ourselves, as this opened up the nation to infiltration by the enemy.

In conclusion, Dr Jonathan urged members of the people's militia to remain vigilant at all times and to continue to protect its [word indistinct] for the benefit the nation's children. The passing-out parade was attended by government ministers, members of parliament, senior civil servants, and a large crowd.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Receives Visiting Iranian Delegation

MB091150 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, President Samora Machel received a delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran bearing a message from 'Ali Khamene'i, the Iranian head of state. Also present at the audience was Marcelino dos Santos, the permanent secretary of the People's Assembly. The Iranian delegation is led by 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, the principal secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who has held contacts with a number of Mozambican officials. The message from President 'Ali Khamene'i deals with bilateral relations and the development of the situation in the Gulf as well as the Iranian position on southern African problems.

Armed Forces Reportedly Kill 63 'Armed Bandits'

MB091101 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0805 GMT 9 Dec 85

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program; all figures as heard]

[Text] In the fight against armed banditry in different regions of our country, the Mozambique Armed Forces killed 63 armed bandits in recent operations. The FPLM operations mounted in five of our country's provinces resulted in the destruction of three bases belonging to the criminals in Manica and Zambezia and the capture of a quantity of military equipment, including light weapons.

An FPLM unit in Manica repulsed a group of armed bandits in Mungari when they tried to storm its headquarters. On that occasion, 23 bandits were killed and the remaining group fled in disarray, leaving behind a quantity of war material and goods stolen from the people. Also in Manica, the FPLM overran a base of the criminals in (Gawe) area, killing 18 of them. Another two bandits were killed by our forces during a search and destroy action and a total of 21 civilians were freed.

In Alto Molocue and Chinde in Zambezia, the Mozambique Armed Forces destroyed two armed bandit bases on 19 and 21 November, respectively, resulting in the death of 12 criminals and the capture of a large quantity of ammunition.

In Bilibiza, in Cabo Delgado Province, six armed bandits were killed by our forces.

NAMIBIA

Johannesburg's "Network" Program on Situation

MB061231 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1900 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Report appearing on the "Network" program, presented by Pat Rogers in the studio and reporter Paul Moorcroft in the field — live, with video inserts]

[Excerpts][Rogers] In South-West Africa/Namibia, the security forces have been conducting a counterinsurgency war for the past decade. It is now the beginning of the rainy season, which brings hope for the farmers, but on the border of South-West Africa it usually signifies the start of a SWAPO offensive. It means landmines, ambushes, and terror. Rain here can mean sudden death.

[Begin video] [Moorcroft] The longest bush war in Africa's last colony, South-West Africa/Namibia. The conflict began 20 years ago, a battle for hearts and minds as well as body counts. It is December now, the beginning of the rainy season, the killing time for two old and determined foes — the security forces and SWAPO. It is a bitter war, that has become more sophisticated as Cuban, East German, and Russian men and material as well Angolan bases supply the insurgents. It is a war fought with great professionalism and innovation by the SADF and the SWAFT. But it is costly, both in lives and money. The price of killing each SWAPO insurgent has been estimated at nearly 1 million rands a head. Just before this year's rainy season, military intelligence put the number of active SWAPO inside South-West Africa as few than 40. So why, then, is such an expensive war machine necessary?

[Colonel Johan Verster, senior staff officer, military intelligence] For the past number of years, we have managed to keep PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia], the military wing of SWAPO, off balance. Any revolutionary organization remains a threat as long as there is one terrorist alive. Once you have him off balance, you have to keep him off balance and ensure that you do not start withdrawing...[changes thought] reducing force levels because that will simply mean that the revolutionary organization can once again go into a growth phase.

[Moorcroft] Who is winning the war in political-military terms? Is it the SADF or SWAPO?

[Verster] For the past 4 years, SWAPO has been losing the campaign for the hearts and minds of the people. A revolutionary war takes place mainly on the psychological plane. It is a war that has to do with the attitudes and the perceptions of people. And for the past number years, we have seen a remarkable readjustment in the attitudes of the people of South-West Africa.

[Moses Katjiuongua, minister of manpower, national health, and welfare] I think we now have power which the South Africa AG's [administrators general] had all the time. Now, he is basically here as a figurehead. We have the executive and legislative power to run this country. So the basis is there to be able to do something. I think should anything fail this time, I do not think we should blame South Africa. I think we should blame ourselves.

[Moorcroft] But South African troops are still guarding the border. There is apartheid and separation in schools and hospitals, and you still have political detainees.

[Katjiuongua] A situation that is bad and even how...[changes thought] There are many problems. You cannot resolve all these problems overnight. I think that this is a fact of life. I know that the time is very much on us, the pressure. We have got to attend to these problems. I am opposed to segregation, apartheid, in Africa, to begin with, let alone in Namibia, so I think apartheid in education, in schools, in hospitals, should go as quickly as possible.

[Hannes Smit, editor, *OBSERVER* newspaper] We all know that one of the prerequisites, one of the most imperative prerequisites, is that we should have a national educational policy, a common, uniform educational and sport policy, which applies to all, irrespective of whether he is Afrikaans-speaking, Herero-speaking, Nama-speaking. And that is because that is one of the most communist of things in order to lay the foundation of a national state with such a diversity of people. It is to have a common educational policy. You can only have the mother tongue until a certain stage of the primary school, and then you must go over to the official language of the country.

[Dirk Mudge, minister of finance and government affairs] Not this government, but the previous government, abolished apartheid in many cases. We have amended laws. The result is that we have open residential areas today. Black people can own houses and farms all over the country. They have equal opportunities in the civil service, equal pay. We have opened all public facilities to black and brown people in this country. We have abolished the Mixed Marriages Act and all other discriminatory

legislation. The result is that we have peace in the country. We have relative peace, in spite of the fact that we have a war on our border.

[Commandant Brian Adams, officer commanding Omega Base] We are, as you know, part of the SWATF, and we do have a large number of South Africa's involved in the running and leadership of this battalion. I do not think it is a feasibility, in fact, at this stage to think that the South Africans are going to pull out. But should the South African army in fact decide to go back to the republic, they would be forced, in my opinion, to leave a number of seconded personnel here, to ensure that the territory force continues to operate as it is at the moment.

[Mastercraft] If South Africa and the SADF pulled out of South-West Africa, could the territory force defend South-West Africa on its own?

[Brigadier Gen Nel, SWATF] I doubt if that could happen. As long as the Cubans are still north of the border, we will always have a convention threat.

[Andreas Shipanga, minister of nature conservation, mining, commerce, and tourism] The independence process is now more really in the hands of the people of this country. This country has become now a pawn of superpower rivalries. The fact that something completely foreign... [changes thought] the Cubans, you know, the demand for the Cubans to withdraw from Angola, this is foreign, as far as I am concerned, to the issue of the independence of this country. It is not that we like foreign troops to be stationed somewhere, neither do we think that it will be proper forever for South African troops to remain in our country. We do not want, when SWAPO takes over, a 1-party government and a 1-party state. Neither do we want surrogate troops here — because it would need protection, unless it has an agreement with South Africa, which it would not go for.

[Dirk Mudge] South Africa will do what is in South Africa's interests. And should we reach that stage where we find ourselves confronted by an election, well, sir, the moderates in this country, black and white, will fight that election.

[Dawie van Zyl, minister of agriculture, water affairs, and sea fisheries] First priority is to keep peace and stability in this country. And that can only be done at this stage with South Africa's presence. Should that retard the independence of South-West Africa, or should that have a detrimental effect on South-West Africa becoming independent, I think it will be a pity. But unfortunately, I think that is just one of the facts of life that cannot be avoided. [end video]

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Reportedly Wants 4 Years To Repay Debts

MB111205 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] South Africa wants 4 years to pay back some of its foreign debt. It is seeking a grace period of 4 years on repayment of a portion of the debt covered by the debt moratorium. The request for this extension is contained in the new proposals for the rescheduling of the foreign debt. The proposals are under consideration by the country's major foreign creditor banks.

Yesterday the head of the Standstill Coordinating Committee, Dr Chris Stals, announced the current 4-month standstill due to expire at the end of this month was to be extended to 31 March.

Finance Minister Comments on New Exchange Measure

MB081056 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, has reacted to criticism of the government's latest steps to stabilize the foreign exchange market. He says the steps were taken with the support of many sectors in light of speculative transactions concluded as a result of the weak rand.

[Begin video] [Correspondent Rusty van Druten] In light of criticism of the government's action, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today that the decision has the support of the Reserve Bank and commercial banks. Among the various factors which have influenced the rand are the present suspension of foreign debt repayment and the poor exchange rate of the rand. Therefore, it had become necessary to introduce steps to stabilize the foreign exchange market. The minister said loopholes must be closed and malpractices must be curbed.

[Du Plessis, in English] I don't believe that we shall be able to satisfy everybody, but I do believe that we shall be closing some loopholes and we shall be curbing certain malpractices that have been going on in our foreign exchange market and I refer mainly to the whole question of speculative transactions in the market and that we hope will now come to an end, and also we hope to make a contribution towards giving the Reserve Bank more power and more means to properly manage the floating of the rand by expediting the repatriation of export proceeds both from gold mines and from ordinary other exporters. [end video]

Barclays Bank on Move

MB091739 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 9, SAPA — Barclays Bank says that the measures announced by the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, on Friday to provide short term support to the rand, in the longer term cannot be viewed as a substitute for the present lack of confidence in the political outlook for the country.

In their current currency round-up, Barclays says: "Without satisfactory political direction it is likely that nervous capital will continue to find ways to leave the country."

Barclays says: "On Friday evening the minister of finance announced a package of measures designed to bolster the rand and stabilise the local exchange market.

"Firstly, as from today, the reserve bank will pay the gold mines completely in rand and not, as previously, half in rand and half

in dollars.

"Secondly, it is now mandatory for exporters who do not see spot to cover forward their total export proceeds not later than seven days after the date of shipment. This is not retroactive and applies only to exports shipped as from today.

"In addition, the authorities will now be monitoring invoicing practices and trade documentation more closely."

Barclays says: "The measures are expected to provide short term support to the rand, in that they will eventually prompt an unwinding of the presently unfavourable leads and lags.

"In the longer term, however, the measures cannot be viewed as a substitute for the present lack of confidence in the political outlook for the country.

"Without satisfactory political direction it is likely that nervous capital will continue to find ways to leave the country.

"These are probably the final stop-gap measures that can be taken in order to boost the rand in a free market environment. If the currency still fails to perform, a pegged rate may be the only alternative.

"At present there is still some uncertainty regarding such vicalities of the new controls, which makes it more difficult than usual to predict the direction of the currency.

"Importers with dollar payments to make in the next month are advised to take 50 percent cover, but are however cautioned against being over-optimistic about the prospects for the currency.

"Considerable uncertainty about a possible rescheduling agreement still exists. In addition, the reserve bank may see a higher rand as an opportunity to replenish dwindling foreign currency reserves.

"Any recovery of the rand is thus likely to be muted by the above factors, especially while political direction remains unclear.

"Exporters who shipped goods prior to the announcement and who are expecting payment in the next month are advised to take 60 percent cover and are also warned to anticipate a narrowing of the forward margins," Barclays says.

Steffel Botha Defends Barnak Passport Withdrawal

MB1010136 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1006 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Dec 10, SAPA — The minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, has denied he withdrew Dr Allan Boesak's passport to "silence" an "outspoken critic of the government."

"Dr Boesak is free to continue criticising the government and its policies — but only from here," Mr Botha said in an affidavit before the supreme court, Cape Town.

Dr Boesak, United Democratic Front patron and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches [WARC], is seeking a court order to overturn the "unfair and unlawful" withdrawal of his South African passport on November 4.

He said the "deprivation" of his passport had "severely hampered and restricted" his work with the WARC.

Mr Botha said he had "the highest respect for the cherished and time-honoured principle of freedom of speech and movement" and feared it "anathema" to interfere with these basic freedoms.

It was only when he was "completely convinced" that it was essential for the continued existence of the state that he would take such a decision.

Dr Boesak's case had left him "with no alternative." He had deliberated for months and studied reports from cabinet ministers, the State Security Council, the National Intelligence Service and the security branch.

These led him to conclude that:

— Dr Boesak was "misusing" his leadership position;

— Many of his actions and pronouncements had been followed by unrest;

— He had contacted "various radicals abroad" including the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo;

— Dr Boesak had openly propagated civil disobedience and consumer and schools boycotts and

— He had expressed himself in favour of disinvestment.

These were "unacceptable anti-South African activities."

Mr Botha denied that he or his predecessors were "rubber-stamps for the security police."

He did not accept Dr Boesak's undertaking in terms of his bail conditions that he would not advocate disinvestment if he travelled abroad.

Envoy to UK Contrasts Attitudes Toward Country

MB0712092 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0549 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 7, SAPA — The South African ambassador to Britain, Dr Dennis Worrall, said there is a profound difference between the United Kingdom and the United States in their concern over South Africa, reported SABC radio news.

Addressing businessmen in the Oxford Club in London last night, Dr Worrall said the concern in Britain was positive and that Britain wanted things to go the right way in South Africa.

The United Kingdom, he said, has had experience of Africa

visiting backwards. He added that links between the United Kingdom and South Africa were stronger than those with the rest of the Western world.

He described the relations between the United Kingdom and South Africa as healthy. Dr Worrall said the United States, on the other hand, had a simplistic view of South Africa's situation.

Referring to the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's positive attitude towards South Africa at the Commonwealth conference and in the debate thereafter, Dr Worrall said the South African Government had great appreciation for her approach. Had it not been for her, South Africa probably would not have been that accommodating towards the proposed visit to South Africa by the Commonwealth group of eminent persons.

Dr Worrall said a lot would depend on how the group conducted its mission in South Africa. He said South Africa needed the involvement of people who genuinely cared about a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems, such as Britain. A peaceful settlement, he said, would be to the benefit not only of southern Africa but to the entire Western world.

Heunis Announces Transfer of Moutse District

MB051251 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1241 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 5, SAPA — The government has decided to end the consolidation tug of war between two homelands over the Moutse district, north-east of Pretoria, and it will transferred to KwaNdebele from the beginning of next year.

Announcing this in Pretoria today, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said provision had been made to those inhabitants of Moutse who did not want to stay on under the KwaNdebele government to be resettled on other land.

No forced relocations would, however, take place, but those families who wanted to move voluntarily would receive compensation for their property and be transported free of charge, with their personal effects, to the new area.

The constitutional fate of the 99,000 people living on the 66,000 hectare area has been the subject of a dispute between the self-governing homelands of KwaNdebele and neighbouring Lebowa for the last 11 years.

It was originally scheduled as part of Lebowa, but was excised in November 1980 and returned to the jurisdiction of South Africa, on development trust land, after a decision in 1975 to incorporate it into KwaNdebele.

In recent years the homelands' respective claims to the district led to regular talks between KwaNdebele, Lebowa and the South African Government in an attempt to find a solution.

In his consolidation proposals for KwaNdebele, released in September this year, Mr Heunis included the Moutse district.

This decision, he said today, was "for the purposes of meaningful consolidation and orderly government, as well as in the interests of the inhabitants and the further development of the Moutse district."

He and his two deputy ministers, had twice met the leaders of Moutse, where "divergent opinions" on the inclusion of Moutse had been expressed.

"Further discussions were held with the KwaNdebele cabinet and it expressed its willingness to listen to the leaders and inhabitants of Moutse with regard to fears some of them had in the light of the proposed inclusion, such as the language medium in schools, the granting of trading licences, and the position of chiefs in Moutse and their representation in the legislative assembly of KwaNdebele," Mr Heunis said.

"For those inhabitants of Moutse who do not desire to stay on under the KwaNdebele government, and who are prepared to move voluntarily, provision has been made in the Saulspoort/Ironmerpan area, near Roedtan."

The area, part of Lebowa, is south of Potgietersrus and less than 100km away from the Moutse district.

"No forced relocations will take place," Mr Heunis said. Families who wish to move voluntarily, will receive compensation for their property and will be transported together with their personal effects free of charge to the area. The necessary infrastructure, schools and clinics will be provided there.

"Moutse will be transferred to KwaNdebele with effect from January 1, 1986, and inhabitants of Moutse are requested to accept the South African Government's decision as it is in the interests of the prosperity and development of the area," Mr Heunis said.

Transfer Condemned

MB061043 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1522 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 6, SAPA — The government would have to take full responsibility for the "violence and terrible human suffering" that would result if the Moutse district of Lebowa was incorporated into KwaNdebele, the Transvaal Rural Action Committee [TRAC] said today.

In a statement released here, the resettlement monitoring group said the "bald" statement by minister of constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis, that the incorporation would go ahead was "a return to the straight knobkerrie [efficiency] of old".

"One of the most tragic consequences of the independence game, the trekking of refugees, is about to be played out again. This time the government will not be able to plead shortsightedness."

TRAC said the Moutse deal was "exactly the same" as that which saw the Herschel and Glen Grey districts handed over to Transkei as a condition of its independence in 1976.

At that time, tens of thousands of people had been moved to areas of Ciskei, such as Thembilil, which "soon became infamous because of malnutrition and high infant mortality," and where people were still living as impoverished refugees.

TRAC said KwaNdebele had wanted the 60,000ha district be handed over before independence. Pretoria had agreed, despite the opposition of the 120,000 people there, the two elected MP's for the area and the six government-appointed chiefs.

"In view of the community's desperate and eloquent submissions to the government and in view of the Crossroads and Glen Grey experience, the government will have to take full responsibility for the violence and terrible human suffering that will result if it does not reconsider its decision.

"The tragedy is that regardless of who is to blame, it will be the ordinary people of Moutse who end up living in tents and watching their children die."

TRAC said that Mr Heunis's "intransigence" on the Moutse issue — the first major decision on land and removals he had made since these matters were transferred to his new department — was an "ominous" indication of what could be expected from the new department of constitutional development and planning.

Resistance Predicted

MB9611/09 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 9, SAPA — South Africa will insist on the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele but resistance to the measure will be strong, Mr Manoah Chuma, a member of the Lebowa legislative assembly, said today.

Mr Chuma was addressing a news conference in Johannesburg this afternoon following last week's announcement by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that the 120,000 population area of Moutse — excised from Lebowa in 1980 — was to be incorporated into KwaNdebele from January 1 next year.

"We will resist incorporation. We will attempt to get South Africa into a court of law and fight our case," Mr Chuma said.

Mr Heunis announced on Thursday that the decision to end the 11-year tug-of-war between KwaNdebele and Lebowa over Moutse was "for the purposes of meaningful consolidation and orderly government, as well as in the interests of the inhabitants and the further development of the Moutse district."

He said provision had been made for those families who did not want to stay under the KwaNdebele government to be resettled on other land.

"No forced relocations will take place," Mr Heunis said. "Families who wish to move voluntarily will receive compensation for their property and will be transported free of charge to the area provided in Lebowa."

Mr Chuma said the South African Government was threatening Lebowa to remove concessions — certain lands and the South African-built infrastructure in certain areas — granted if Moutse did not willingly cooperate with the incorporation.

"If the government goes ahead with its announced incorporation, violence could result," said Miss Joanne Yawitch, a field worker with the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, [TRAC], a Black South project that researches communities affected by removals.

"It is amazing that at the same time as (State President) P.W. Botha speaks of common citizenship for all, the government is proceeding to strip 120,000 South Africans of their citizenship.

"Those who decide to leave Moutse to avoid falling under independent KwaNdebele will lose their land and all they have build up at Moutse over a hundred years."

The majority of Moutse residents are Sotho and not Ndebele, and both the elected MP's for the area — of which Mr Chuma is one — and the six government appointed chiefs have "rejected the idea out of hand," a TRAC statement said.

Mr Chuma expressed fears for the Sotho-speaking population under KwaNdebele, which becomes independent next year.

He said they feared a loss of language rights, especially at schools, a loss of land rights because of a possibility of nationalisation in a post-independent KwaNdebele, and discrimination in the issuing of trade licenses to non-Ndebele.

Also brought to the attention of the conference was the plight of 6,000 residents of Ekangala, near Bronkhorstspruit, who face incorporation into KwaNdebele at a future date.

Ekangala was built by the East Rand Development Board for residents who were on housing waiting lists were eligible to live there.

Despite the distances commuted every day, people moved to Ekangala because "they despaired of ever getting homes in the locations they were born in," a TRAC statement said.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the minister of cooperation and development, announced the proposed incorporation in February this year.

Following Dr Viljoen's announcement, about 1,000 residents of Ekangala — currently administered by the East Rand Development Board — signed a petition stating they did not want to be incorporated into KwaNdebele. The petition was delivered to the chief magistrate at Bronkhorstspruit.

According to a member of the Ekangala Action Committee, Mr Robert Ngala, no reply was ever received.

Official Says Soviet 'Agents' Exploit Violence

MB9611/19 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The KwaNdebele minister of education and culture, Mr

P J M (Kuzuda) says that although there is truth in the contention that the lot of the black man in South Africa needs to be improved, much of the violence occuring in black urban areas is misguided and is being exploited by local agents of the Soviet Union.

This view is expressed in the latest issue of *STRATEGIC REVIEW*, the journal of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria. Mr (Kuzuda) says that Marxist opportunism has never lacked new strategies for making its onslaught on the unsuspecting and disgruntled child. The so-called theology of revolution, he said, was being impressed on the minds of young blacks by professional revolutionaries who repugnate no morality in the quest for change. These agents of revolution payed lip service to religion and were experts at telling the government what to do and what not to do, but never advise children on how to behave to give peaceful change a chance.

Mr (Kuzuda) said, however, that the time had perhaps come to listen to what young people were saying and to talk and reason with them.

Mandela Admitted to Polsmoor Prison Hospital

MB101623 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Reports say Nelson Mandela has again been admitted to hospital, this time at Polsmoor Prison where he is serving a life sentence. He received an unscheduled visit from his wife, Winnie, this afternoon, but she cannot be quoted in South Africa as she is a listed person. But other reports say he is in good health.

There are also reports that Mr Mandela is being kept in isolation but reasons for this are not known. The ANC leader was discharged from hospital a short while ago after undergoing surgery. At the time [words indistinct] there was some speculation about his imminent release from jail.

Daughter Comments

MB102010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1950 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 10, SAPA — Imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela was visited at Pollsmoor Prison this afternoon by his wife, Winnie, and daughter, Zinzi.

However, in interviews at Cape Town's D.F. Malan Airport before and after the hour-long visit, the visitors could not possibly add to the growing speculation concerning the 68-year-old leader's possible release.

"We know nothing and we could not discuss this at the prison," Zinzi told journalists.

Mr Mandela was in "good health," although still confined to bed in the prison's sick bay following his recent prostate gland operation, she said.

Since returning to Polsmoor after the operation, he has only been allowed visits from his fellow inmates and colleagues in prison on one occasion — last Wednesday.

"He was allowed one visitor at a time and for 40 minutes only," Zinzi said.

Her father would be spending his 25th Christmas — a "day like any other day behind bars" — in prison this year, she said.

ANC Radio Interviews SACTU Unionist on COSATU

MB100950 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English 1700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Over the weekend, the oppressed and exploited workers of our country launched a new democratic federation, called the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU]. Outlining the main aims and objective of the federation, COSATU officials said that it will fight for one person, one vote in a single, unitary and democratic society and it will fight for the sharing of the wealth of the country by the people who work the land, the mines, the factories, and the industries. COSATU also pledged to organise workers in Pretoria's bantustans in defiance of labor restrictions and trade union restrictions. The new federation threatened to call a national strike if the government of Pieter Botha carries out its threat to repatriate foreign workers. The first president of COSATU, Elijah Barayi, strongly condemned the bantustan leaders and said they should join [words indistinct] and other progressive organizations. (Barayi) called on the Pretoria regime to lift the state of emergency, withdraw the troops from the townships, and release all detainees and lift the ban [words indistinct] peaceful and prosperous future for the country.

Following the formation of COSATU, Radio Freedom conducted an interview with the national treasurer of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, SACTU, Comrade (Simon Sammy), to find out what the attitude of SACTU is [words indistinct] the new federation and this is what he said.

[Begin (Sammy) recording] The SACTU, together with the democratic forces in our country, hail the formation of COSATU. This is indeed a major victory for the progressive and democratic forces in our country. It is indeed a major step in bringing about trade union unity in our country. We could say that the launching, the coming into being of COSATU, where more than 800 delegates representing more than 37 trade unions in our country [words indistinct] this organization to represent the workers. It is indeed a historial milestone. COSATU was supposed to have been banned at the start. The formation of COSATU has come about as a result of years of discussions, debates and [words indistinct] in 1981 when the various trade unions came together [words indistinct] to examine the whole question of having one trade union movement in our country.

Soldier Seeks Political Asylum in U.S.

MB100213 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] A South African who claims he was forced to kill innocent people in the townships as a soldier is seeking political asylum in the United States. Twenty-seven-year-old (Bernard Butler Smith) has said in a letter to American immigration officials that even if he is thrown in jail in America, it would be better than staying in South Africa. He says he cannot live in South Africa because he feels trapped, and he claims that as a conscript he was forced against his will to kill innocent men, women, and children. But his request for asylum is likely to be rejected. U.S. officials say draft soldiers find it difficult to succeed in their requests, and they add that draft evasion is not in itself a ground for political asylum.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Constable's Death

10 Dec Evening Report

MB101744 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1722 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 10, SAPA — The SA Police 7 pm situation report:

Northern Transvaal:

In Mamelodi, near Pretoria, the body of a black police constable was found this morning. His body was mutilated and burned with petrol. A case of murder is being investigated by the SAP.

A black man, above 16, was arrested by the SA Railway Police after an incident of intimidation on railway property in Pretoria.

Northern Cape:

At Kimberley a black man and black woman were slightly injured during a stone-throwing incident at a passenger bus.

Western Province:

A black man was last night wounded and arrested at Philippi after a stone-throwing incident at private vehicles. At Ngubelo near Robertson a black male was arrested after an administration-owned vehicle was petrol-bombed. Estimated damage of about R55,000.

Port Natal:

Arsonists have set a delivery vehicle alight.

Eastern Province:

At KwaNobuhle a school and a private home was set alight by arsonists. The police have also dispersed an illegal gathering with sjamboks.

Soweto:

There have been a few stone-throwing incidents at home. No serious damage was done.

11 Dec Morning Report

MB111640 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0654 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 11, SAPA — Following is the SAP 9 am "unrest report," received by SAPA at 8.30 am:

Acts of arson, murder and stonethrowing occurred in the Western and Eastern Cape, Witwatersrand, Natal, Northern Cape and Pretoria yesterday evening and early this morning. At KwaNobuhle near Port Elizabeth, the charred body of an unknown black man was found by the police. At Khayelitsha in the Western Cape, a bus was set alight and at Gugulethu a petrol bomb thrown at a delivery vehicle ignited, setting the vehicle alight.

In the black residential area of KwaMashu, near Durban, arsonists set fire to a private vehicle which was totally destroyed in the fire. At Mamelodi, blacks set fire to a private house by hurling petrol bombs at it. The house was extensively damaged. Arsonists also caused extensive damage to a cafe in Galashewe near Kimberley in the Northern Cape. On the Witwatersrand stonethrowers caused extensive damage to [illegible] windows in the Alexander township.

Manhunt for Constable's Killers

MB101630 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1410 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 10, SAPA — Police have launched a massive manhunt for the killers of a Pretoria police constable whose body was severely mutilated before it was set alight. The charred body of Constable Morris Ndlalane, 23, was found in open veld by passers-by in Pretoria's Mamelodi Township shortly after 6 am today.

The unmarried policeman was attached to the uniform branch of the Pretoria Moot Police, the district commandant, Colonel Lattie Calitz, said. He said Constable Ndlalane's body had been mutilated almost beyond recognition before the killers set it alight.

The constable, who was living with his brother, Mr Desmond Ndlalane, in Mamelodi East, was visiting his fiancee last night when he answered a knock on front door. He was apparently called out of the house by a number of people at 2 am. He left with them and it was the last time he was seen alive.

Gugulethu Operation

MB111036 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1032 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 11, SAPA — About 800 troops and policemen were deployed in a section of Gugulethu today in the fifth large "clean-up" operation in two weeks by security forces

in Cape Town's black areas. The operation involved troops, policemen and railway policemen and was held in Zone 2, Gugulethu.

A number of people were detained for questioning and police investigation teams took possession of items, including television sets, from owners who could apparently not explain how they acquired them.

Troops moved into the area at about 9.30 am and convoys of troops and police in armoured vehicles were seen moving along Duinefontein Road past Manenberg police station.

At 10.05 am, reporters, who had been told in advance of the operation, left the police station to be taken into the area. They were told that for the first time they would be allowed to join investigation teams. It was said the reason was to try to dispel allegations made after previous operations that security force members had broken down doors and damaged residents' property. Similar operations were recently held in Gugulethu, Crossroads and KTC Squatter Camp.

Lt Willie Luebscher, a police liaison officer, said the aim of today's operation was to identify people responsible for recent incidents of unrest and to make arrests. A few policemen would be using the operation to search for a woman named Felicia, who was followed in Gugulethu after a robbery in Sea Point three weeks ago. Police have received several reports that the woman is being held somewhere in one of the peninsula's black townships.

During today's operation, cars were searched at roadblocks manned by troops who had cordoned off the investigation area. An SAAF helicopter and a police helicopter monitored the situation from the air.

Patrols moved in from NY1 towards the railway line. In houses, residents were searched while residents continued with domestic chores. Groups of people — mainly children — gathered in the streets. No reports were received by reporters accompanying the police of doors being broken down or property damaged. However, one woman said her brother, Russel Pitts, 15, had been hit by the police when being detained for questioning. The matter was drawn to the attention of Lt Luebscher who asked for an immediate investigation.

During the operation, two mangy dogs were shot dead by police at the request of their owner.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB110604 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics.

Emigration

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English for 10 December carries an article by Keith Abendroth which says the Home Affairs Ministry has "exploded as 'myth' the increasing volume of media reports about a 'brain-drain' of South Africans escaping the country to emigrate." Department figures show that since 1964 the country's net gain has been 580,199 with emigrants totalling 260,040 and immigrants 840,239. In the first 9 months of 1985 7,240 people emigrated — some 700 under the total for 1984 of 7,955. Emigration figures for the past 4 years are lower than for the previous 2 decades. The article says the department "did not deny that the unrest and rioting had played a role, but the economic factors — such as unemployment, freezing of posts, increasing bankruptcies and better social and unemployment benefits in other countries — also played a major role." The article quotes the department's chief journal as concluding that emigration "is due mainly to economic factors."

SOWETAN on ANC, PAC Talks

The 10 December Johannesburg SOWETAN in English carries an editorial on the government's condemnation of talks between various South Africans and the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress and "threats to withdraw the passports of people the government believes wish to talk with these organizations." "It is a dangerous game the government is playing, and its present position can only make contact and talking in the future even more difficult." The editorial says it would be a "splendid gesture" for the government to free all political detainees. It would "remove one of the biggest grievances in the black community," and "would pave the way to a negotiated settlement in the country. Can the government imagine what the lifting of the ban on the ANC and PAC would be in terms of creating a climate for negotiations?" The editorial says violence and frustration in the black communities is increasing despite government claims to the contrary. But, the editorial asks, "how can the government believe that the situation is under control when it has not even begun to address the grievances that led to the unrest in the first place?" Unless this is done and the authentic voices of black leaders listened to, "we will not have peace," the editorial concludes.

Business Pressure on Government

The Johannesburg STAR in English on 10 December carries an article by Michael Chester reporting that the government has come under "intense pressure" from big business to scrap influx control within 2 months. The action program has been formulated by the new Private Sector Council on Urbanization created by the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the Federated Chamber of Industries, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute], the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and the Urban Foundation. The council calls on the government to — remove influx control; halt immediately shack demolitions, forced removals and fences on urban growth; reallocate underutilized facilities or open them to all races; speed up the acquisition and servicing of land at affordable prices for the expansion of existing cities and the creation of new urban areas; enact authorities to facilitate informal housing at affordable standards; increase the densities of existing townships; lift the barriers hindering the informal sector on transport, housing and manufacturing; reassess the 1982 white paper on industrial development strategy; and reassess the 1913 and 1936 land acts. The council calls the well-being of the cities "critical for future economic growth and improved race relations."

Christmas Boycott

An article in the same paper entitled "No Presents in the Townships" by Phil Mtimkulu says that though Christmas is a time most black families look forward to, this year it is going to be different. A consumer boycott has been declared in almost all the townships in the East Rand, Pretoria, West Rand, Johannesburg and the Vaal. The boycott came into effect on 9 December except for Pretoria, where it has already been in force for 2 weeks. Hundreds of residents flooded into towns on Saturday to do last minute shopping, but it was not Christmas shopping, the article says. Residents were just stocking up on necessities before the boycott started.

RAPPORT on Apartheid

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 8 December by Professor Sampie Terreblanche says the word crisis comes from the Greek word "krinein" which means "to decide." For the average person the word crisis means a problem situation. The internal unrest of 1985 has assumed greater dimensions than ever before. Abroad, antiapartheid movements and the increasing animosity toward South Africa have often bordered on the hysterical. "It would be an error to diagnose the problem side of the crisis of 1985 without referring to its cause, namely, apartheid." Apartheid can no longer be explained away. The perception of apartheid to the average black or white differs greatly. "Our well-meaning attempts to give credibility to apartheid and promote it to the outside world have failed miserably." The decision to get rid of the apartheid crisis can only be taken by whites. It can be taken if whites realize that apartheid no longer has a place in today's world. In conclusion the article says that "after a decision on apartheid has been taken, a beginning can be made to dismantle it. It is a process which cannot be achieved overnight. It is painful but inevitable."

Black Property Rights

An editorial in the same issue says that "positive reaction is justified over the announcement that full property rights for blacks will become reality." One can scarcely overlook the implications of influx control. Blacks will now be able to buy a house without having to prove their presence in any particular town. Interest has been created in the announcement on influx control to be made at the next session of parliament. Such an announcement will involve more blacks personally than any of this year's reform measures. "But perhaps the main priority is the speedy implementation following the announcement so that black leaders will not say to the outside world, as they have done this year, that they feel that nothing has come of this year's reform announcements," it concludes.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 9 December says in an editorial that "the announcement by Minister Chris Heunis that blacks will get full property rights in urban areas is more than just a symbolic gesture." It means that the restrictions experienced by blacks in the past have been removed. From now on article 10 will no longer applicable. This is an important development since the days blacks were regarded as temporary residents in white areas. "It is not clear whether the government is going to implement the recommendations of the Riekert Commission, namely, that blacks will only be allowed in urban areas if they have permanent employment and a house." If this is the case, it says, it means that the main problem of black urbanization has not yet been addressed.

Action Against Winnie Mandela

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 9 December says in an article "that it seems the police are not going to take actions against Mrs Winnie Mandela for breaking her restriction orders." Various enquiries at the police directorate of public relations and at Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange's office were greeted with "no comment." In political circles it is seen as an indication that the government does not want to act because of the sensitivity surrounding Nelson Mandela and his wife. Any action against her can create further storms from abroad.

Damage to Black Schools

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 9 December says in an article that "Black schools were not the main targets of vandalism in the present unrest situation." In comparison with 1976 and even 1980, relatively little damage was done this time. Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of education and development aid, told *DIE TRANSVALER* that damage to most schools was minimal and that repair work can be done with available funds. Schools that have been completely destroyed, however, will not get additional funds for rebuilding, according to the minister.

BEELD on Mugabe

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 10 December says in an editorial that "Mr Robert Mugabe is a restless man and he has possible reasons for it because in Zimbabwe, terrorists who have been responsible for the Messina landmine incidents are hiding, no matter how hard he tries to deny it." South Africa has already warned him to get rid of terrorists who cross into South Africa to commit acts of terror. Although the republic does not seek confrontation with its neighbors, Mugabe can well expect action if he does not contain the communist insurgents. South Africa's other neighbors can testify to that experience. "His half-hearted assurance at the weekend that the Zimbabwean Army is ready to repulse a South African attack is simply an obvious ploy to get sympathy from his friends." South Africa is not seeking confrontation or destabilization in southern Africa, it notes. Concluding, it says: "South Africa has the right to defend its territory from communist insurgents no matter what Mr Mugabe or his Soviet allies say."

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Departs for Visit to Taiwan

MB091040 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati
1600 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mbambi Msisi, today left the country for Taiwan at the invitation of the Taipei Government. The minister is accompanied by his wife, Princess Ngethetsi, the chief protocol officer, Mr John Dube, and his wife, Mrs Dube. The visit is aimed at strengthening the good relations

already existing between the two countries. Mr Mbao and his delegation are expected back home on 19 December.

The foreign minister's visit comes only a few weeks after the Chinese vice premier's visit to Swaziland and follows Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi's visit to Taiwan some time ago.

ZAMBIA

Zambian National Abducted Near Zairian Border

AB091508 Dakar PANA in English 1421 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Chililabombwe, (Zambia), 9 Dec (AZNA PANA) — Another Zambian national has been abducted by Zairians at Kasumbalesa border post and is being held at an unknown place inside Zaire, it was learnt today.

Chililabombwe acting district political secretary, Mrs Betta Nsama confirmed this today and said investigations have been launched into his disappearance. She named the abducted man as Mr John Bwalya, 29, F Kawama Township-on the outskirts of the district.

According to relatives of Mr Bwalya, he was abducted on 21 November. Bwalya is the second Zambian to be abducted by Zairians at Kasumbalesa border last within a month. On 18 November a Kabwe resident, Kazi Kaunda Mubanga, was also abducted after he failed to deliver bags of maize meal to Zairians who had given him 90 kwachas for the commodity.

Area governor, Mr Denny Kapundala has expressed concern over the increasing number of Zambians being abducted by Zairians because of these illegal deals. Mr Kapundala warned parents whose children are abducted because of deals that they would be arrested and prosecuted in future as they were selling their children to Zairians for money.